

Girl  
who ruled  
a Kingdom

Preface or Introduction

by

Charolette Kellogg

Author of Jadwiga

Once in Poland I visited in a wide white house on an immense estate. The living-room and dining-room opened directly, and without steps, on the courtyard. Dinner was at two o'clock in the afternoon - a long dinner with many delicious courses. Toward the end of my first dinner, after we had finished the fruit pudding and were ready to lean back in our chairs and tell stories, in through the broad doorway walked a beautiful white horse.

He came straight toward the table and then walked all around it, while each one of the family gave him a bit of apple or sugar. He was extremely dignified and had just as good manners as anybody seated at the table.

Often, during my visit in this Polish house, the white horse, who was the family's best friend, came in for a little conversation at the end of dinner.



This happened in a big house. In the smallest houses in Poland - low houses with thatched roofs and dirt floors, the animals have their room, with its hay and feed, right next to the family's room.

This family room usually has a great fireplace at one end, and often a low brick wall in front of the fire to prevent both the children and the wooly sheep from getting too near the leaping flames. The baby is safe for he is up in the air. He lies comfortably in a cradle that swings ~~high~~ above the floor, fastened to a ceiling-beam by an iron chain.

From this nest he hears the little white pig's 'Oink, Oink', the sheep's 'Ba-Ba', and all the other near, ~~dear~~ sounds, and he answers them with laughing noises of his own.

It is because I grew to love the Polish horse and the other animals, and the Polish people, who understand them so well, that I am particularly glad that Marian King has in this book taken us to Poland.

I am glad she takes us to the fair city of Krakow, and gives us plenty of time in its gay market place, near which I once lived, and at one end of which stands the fine Church of Our Lady. From its high balcony at a certain hour, the trumpeter blows a silver tune. I have heard many times the story of why the trumpeter ends the tune today on a broken



note, but I have never heard the reason more beautifully told than it is when Uncle Stach tells it to Tadek in Krakow Market Place.

Nor have I heard anyone else tell so interestingly the brave story of Kosciusko, and of how his historic mound was built up toward the sky in fair Krakow - the great mound out of just little handfuls of dirt.

And the sparkling halls and shrines in the marvelous Wieliczka Mines, all carved from glittering salt - into what a fairy picture Marian King paints them! And the wedding with the prancing horses and the bride's floating ribbons! Even though I have visited fair Krakow several times this book makes me want to go straight back to see it all over again.



The lucky people in the world are those who have got a golden key - or maybe it is just a golden look in their eyes. This makes them perfectly at home in all countries. It makes them understand all animals and people and trees, and birds and flowers, too, and rocks and singing streams.

They do not need particular languages to do this - though it is very pleasant to know many different languages. But just as you and I understand exactly what Bialtek, the little Polish pig, means when he says, 'Oink', so the people who possess the golden key or have the golden look in their eyes, understand all sounds and looks and motions.

The unlucky people often work very hard to learn somebody else's language and after they know all the grammar and dictionary, they cannot even understand Tadek and Uncle Stach when they talk. I have a friend who studied the Polish grammar for as many years as some of us are old - for seven years - and does he know what 'Oink' means when he hears it? He does not. Because he has not got the golden key or the golden look in his eye. I feel most sorry for him.



Now Marian King, is a lucky person. She undoubtedly has the golden look in her eyes.

Which means that wherever she lives - and she happens to live now in Washington - it is just as if the walls of her house stretched so far that Kees in Holland or Tadek in Poland or the duck or the pig could come in and out whenever they liked. And her garden is the same way. And she in turn can go into their houses and gardens whenever she likes. For she is at home in their countries and in their hearts.

That is why I think it would be very wonderful to live with Marian King. And, indeed, many thousands of us will feel that we are living with her and with Tadek and Bialtek and all her other friends as we read this fascinating story of their adventures.

*Christina Kellogg*

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*Washington, Nov. 1931.*



Kelly Return to  
2305 Bancroft Place  
Washington DC

as soon as  
possible

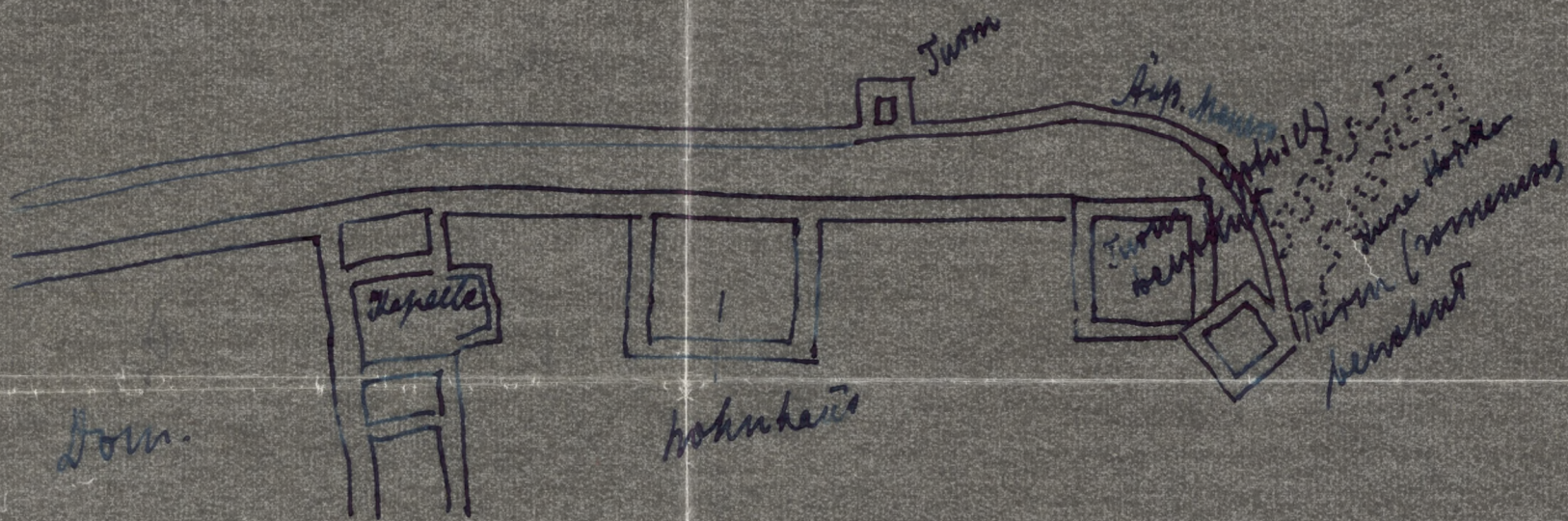
dad.

(examination  
showed "light"  
hair)









Handel = bis 1400 gebaut  
 .... späterer Graben  
 Bauten

nach den Plänen  
 von Arch. Ljupko - Bührer



Miracles performed through the intercession of Queen Jadwiga:

See - Mon. Hung. Hist.

1419 - Datum die Veneris ultima Junii. Instrumentum publicum. Nobilis Johannes heres de Besscze Diocesis Cracoviensis, recognoscit se per intercessionem Beate Hedvigis sanitatem recepisse.

(Last day of spring, June, 1419. Public document. Noble John Master of Besscze in the diocese of Cracow, certifies that he regained his health upon the intercession of blessed Jadwiga.)

- - -

1419 - Datum idem. Strenuus vir Jacobus Kobilinsky recognoscit eadem intercessione se sanitatem recuperasse.

(1419 - same date. Jacob (James) Kobilinsky recognizes that upon the same intercession he regained his health.)

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## The journey of the Queen in 1397.

April 26, 1397 the queen is in Kalisz / Doc : Codex dipl. Cath. Crac. II. v. 419 /. In this document she bestows in recognition of his faithful services one measure (kan) of soil in the village of Skotniki to Dominicus, cook, who had served faithfully her grandmother Elizabeth, and now serves her / Jadwiga. /

The queen is accompanied in Kalisz - therefore probably throughout the trip - by : Sędziwój z Szubina, voivode of Kalisz, Peter Rpiszka, head of the queen's court, John z Tęczyna chate-lain of Wojnicz, Jakusz z Boturzyna "podkomorzy" of the queen, and John z Szczekocina "podstoli" of the queen. / That means, two of the queen's political advisors i.e. Sędziwój and John z Tęczyna, and the officers of the court.

On May 12th 1397 Jadwiga is in Poznań. / Codex dipl. Maj. Poloniae, vol. III, w 1978. /

Here she spent the day of Saint Stanislas / May 8th / Poland's patron saint, a holiday formally celebrated all over Poland. Also, according to the document she was present at the regal justice courts: all the higher officials of the whole voivodship took part in them and they are enumerated in the document as having come to greet and welcome the queen in Poznań.

It follows from this document that in every province which the queen passed, she was greeted and welcomed by a delegation of the province's dignitaries.

On May 25th 1397 Jadwiga is in Gniezno / Cod. maior. vol. III 1979, 1980 /



Gniezno was the capital of the archbishopric and in the cathedral were buried the relics of St. Adalbert, martyr universally worshipped in Poland. During her stay in Gniezno the queen gives privileges to the Cistercian Convent in Łada.

On June 10th, 1397 the queen meets in Racież the Great-master of the Order of the Teutonic Knights. / *Scriptores rerum Prussicarum, vol. III. p. 213.* *V. Bogdan*

According to contemporary customs, when the queen approached a town, the guilds with their banners met her before the gates of the town, and before the entrance to the church, e.g. the cathedral in Poznań and Gniezno the clergy in formal dress and amid singing led the queen inside.

The nights were usually spent in castles and royal manors many of which were on the queen's itinerary. For instance Jadwiga might have spent a night in Żarnowiec, where there was a royal castle, in Przedborz, where there was a hunting lodge; in larger cities, e.g. Sieradz, Kalisz, Poznań in the burghs. In Gniezno the Burgh belonged to the archbishop who probably entertained the queen. Also the great convents might have received the queen. Perhaps, on leaving Cracow she spent a night in the convent of Our Lords Tomb in Miechów - and certainly she must have stopped in the Cistercian monastery in Ład / near Pyzdry / because she makes a donation to them.



## Jadwiga's Death.

*Agella leaves  
returns end of June*

Birth of Daughter Elisabeth Bonifacia June 12th 1399.  
Baptism of the daughter by Peter Wysz and her death July 13, 1399  
Death of the queen *July* ~~June~~ 17th 1399. *June*

On the day of her death the following words were inscribed in the ~~Cracow~~ <sup>Cracow</sup> Calendar : Hedvigis, regina Poloniae .... auctrix indefessa cultorum divinorum, protectrix ecclesiae, ministra iusticiae, omnium virtutum pedisequa, humilis et benigna mater orphanorum et cui tunc similis ne orbe terrarum secundum propaginem homo de stirpe regia non est visum die presenti hora meridiei expiravit / Mon. Poloniae Hist. Vol II. p 926./

Władysław Jagiełło is staying :

June 7, 1399 in Wiślica / Cod. d. min. Pol. IV. 1048 / he settles matters concerning the salt mines in Bochnia.  
July 3, 1399. in Cracow / Cod. cath. Crac. II. 440./  
July 24, 1399 in Koprzywnica / Cod. d. min. Pol. IV. 1049 / here he makes dotations for the Cistersian convent in Koprzywnica for the salvation of Jadwiga's soul and the remission of his own sins.

### Conclusions.

The towns Wiślica and Korczyn lie near each other on the river Nida / about 60 <sup>36 miles</sup> km from Cracow / . The king probably received the news of his daughter's birth on the following day. He however chose to stay there quietly for nine days after the

*To day at noon died Jadwiga Queen of Poland — unmeasured creator of divine culture, protectress of the Church, administrator of justice, servant of all virtues, humble and beneficent mother of orphans, who in her time has had no equal of royal blood in the race of men in the whole world.*



birth of the daughter and attended to unimportant matters. He probably returned to Cracow as late as the end of June.

Soon, probably after the third of July, the king starts again on a journey - possibly to Ruś. According to Długosz's testimony, the king was absent from Cracow at the time of the queen's death. One week after her death he is still in Ko-przywnica / near Sandomierz / i.e. some <sup>242 = 72 miles</sup> 120 km air-line-distance from Cracow. Evidently he journeyed without haste. The funeral according to Długosz took place on August 14 th.

On the 18th of August the king is still in Cracow /Cod. dipl. Cracov.I. 90,91./

On the 21st of August he is already in Korczyn / Cod. dipl.min.Pol.IV.1051./

Witold and his wife came only for the funeral of the queen.







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Magni neptis. Vladislai Jagellonis  
uxor. Obiit anno Domini MCCCXXXXII  
A tergo hujus marmoris ultimum  
expectet diem.

— Jadwiga, daughter of Louis, King of  
Hungary and Poland. Grand niece of Casimir  
the Great. Wife of Wladislaw Jagello. Died  
in the year of Our Lord 1399. Behind This  
marble awaits the last day.



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*Introduction*  
JADWIGA, POLAND'S GREAT QUEEN

*For The Kosciusko Foundation  
Lines of Great Poles  
Edited by S. Mizner*

Jadwiga, Queen of Poland, was born at Buda, in 1373.

She was the youngest daughter of Louis the Great, King of Hungary, and from 1370 to 1382, ruler of Poland, as well.

In Jadwiga, strong heredities met; for King Louis' father was that Charles Robert of the family of Saint Louis of France who carried the Anjevin line from Naples to Hungary; and his mother, Elizabeth, was of Poland's Piast line.

Louis married a Bosnian, Elizabeth, in whose veins flowed, too, Piast blood. They had no son. Of their three daughters, Catherine died early; Mary lived to succeed her father as Queen of Hungary; and Jadwiga, after Louis' death in 1382, was chosen by the Poles to succeed him, as Queen of Poland.

She was crowned in the royal Cathedral on Wawel hill, October fifteenth, 1384.

From childhood, she had been betrothed to Prince William, son of the Hapsburg Duke Leopold of Austria. They had been brought up as child-comrades sacredly promised to each other, who were one day to rule together. Jadwiga expected William to follow her to Krakow.

Months passed and William did not come. Then reports spread that Polish magnates were engaged in marriage negotiations with their former enemy, the powerful Duke Jagiello of Lithuania; that they wished him to be Poland's king.

Polish leaders sought to win Jadwiga to their plans; they argued that her marriage with Jagiello would create a Poland strong enough to stand against the eastward-pressing Order of Teutonic Knights. Moreover, Jagiello promised, if he married her, not only to unite his vast territories with Poland's but at the same time to become a Christian, and to bring his whole people with him into the fold of the western Catholic Church.

Just when the success of these negotiations seemed assured, Prince William arrived at Krakow to claim his betrothed and his crown.

For months the struggle between William's supporters and his opponents continued. Then it was clear that he must leave Poland.

Jadwiga tried to escape with him, but her attempted flight was discovered.



In the end, she gave up, forever, William, and remained to marry Jagiello.

On February twelfth, 1386, Jagiello entered Krakow.

His conversion was celebrated in the royal Cathedral.

On February eighteenth, 1386, Jadwiga and Jagiello were married. On March fourth, 1386, Jagiello was crowned and the double reign began.

In the summer of 1386, the joint sovereigns made their first tour of the realm.

In the winter of 138~~6~~<sup>7</sup>, the Lithuanian people were converted to Christianity, and at the same time were granted their charter of liberties by the now Catholic ruler Jagiello.

Then followed the young Queen's first military action, when she led the successful attempt to save Red Ruthenia to Poland.

As she grew in years, Jadwiga was increasingly occupied with good works; became more and more renowned for her holiness; until her people believed she had power to work miracles.

She gave many an impetus to the movement which was to flower across Europe in the Renaissance; the most important result of her interest in learning being the founding of Krakow University.

In the joint rule, to her, especially, fell the direction of Poland's international relations. Her outstanding effort in this field was her battle to win by diplomacy, rather than by war, concessions from Poland's chief enemy, the Teutonic Knights.

People came from far countries to consult her; Jagiello's turbulent family appointed her arbiter of their disputes. Pope Boniface IX expressed the Holy See's deep appreciation of her achievements.

But she had no child.

Finally, in 1399, all Europe rang with the news that an heir to the Polish crown was expected.

In the summer of 1399, the baby girl was born, was christened Elizabeth Bonafacia, and quickly died.

Jadwiga, unable to survive this final grief, died, on July seventeenth, 1399. She was buried, according to her wish, behind a plain marble slab on the gospel side of the altar of Wawel Cathedral. There her bones still rest, and not beneath the beautiful sarcophagus in the nave, which to-day perpetuates her memory.



I heard Jadwiga's story first from women at work in war-desolated Warsaw, then in that southern Krakow region whose loveliness not even war can destroy, and later, farther away in the Ukraine Marches. I followed her down the corridor of the mind of her people.

And so struck was I by the place she holds in Polish thought and aspiration that I determined to know more about this young woman, who, during five hundred years, has held not only the place of their greatest queen, but a striking position of nearness and influence with succeeding millions of her adopted people.

I set out to discover the true Jadwiga. What had original texts to say of this girl, who, by sacrifice of her love, influenced the course of history to a degree rarely achieved by kings? Of this girl queen whose beauty and ardor and goodness <sup>shines</sup> ~~rose~~ like a star above the closing fourteenth century?

In the archives of Buda, Vienna, Krakow, and elsewhere, I tried to call back to the Danubian plain the brilliant period of French rule in Hungary; to reconstruct the courts Jadwiga lived in, the churches she prayed in, the ways she traveled, the kind of person she was.

I found that the first event in which she had a major role was a "false marriage" ceremony which, in the summer of 1378, celebrated the betrothal of Hungary's younger Princess (Jadwiga had an older sister, Mary) to Austria's Prince William,

A brief paper cannot include an account of that strange rite, nor of succeeding years during which the gifted girl and her betrothed comrade were prepared by Hungary's King Louis and others for their future tasks.

When, in 1382, this great king and beloved father died - after a rule of forty years in Hungary where he won glory and honor, and after an absentee rule of twelve years in Poland where he won little of either, his wife Elizabeth and her two young daughters were overwhelmed by grief. They, and Hungary, faced a future dark with uncertainty.

The stream of inheritance had already endowed Jadwiga with the complex total of its gift. Daily, environment was determining her development within the lines already set.



Thru<sup>gh</sup> her father what long-carried seeds were sown in her blood? Thru<sup>gh</sup> him what measure of the imaginative fervor, the mystic rapture of Saint Louis had she received? Had she her father's intellectual capacities? His vigor? From the Piasts of Poland (her great-uncle <sup>S</sup> Casimir, her grandmother Elizabeth) what heritage of mental and physical virility was hers? From her gay, warm-hearted mother, what capacity for loving? And from all, what ancestral sense of race and of dynastic and religious duty, to hold her ship steady on a stormy course? Already, some thought they could forecast the answers to these questions.

In Poland, during the latter years of Louis' rule, his extraordinary mother, Elizabeth, had acted as regent. After her death, one and a half years before his own, a triumvirate replaced her. During these regencies, disruption and misery grew, until they threatened the very foundations of the Polish state. Now, the uncertainty following Louis' death precipitated chaos. He had, to be sure, won from the Poles their promise to choose his daughter Mary and her future husband to succeed him. But after Mary's <sup>hurried</sup> coronation at Buda, ~~immediately after her father's death~~, Poland saw itself again dangerously facing absentee rule. And, too, the people had little relish for Mary's betrothed, Sigismund, who had offended them in various ways. A strong group demanded that the Mazovian duke, Ziemovit, be crowned king; <sup>various</sup> other forces pushed toward other objectives; many were ready to annul their many-times sworn-to promises to King Louis.

Then, in November, at Radom, in great Poland, the controlling nobles definitely decided against Mary and ~~German~~ Sigismund. They were done with absenteeism. After terrible experiences with the Teutonic Knights, entrenched on their northern frontier, they wanted no German at their head. Asserting their privilege to select the successor within the reigning family, they would, while remaining true to Louis, reject Mary, and turn to his second daughter, Jadwiga, who must, on coming to them, agree to remain forever in Poland. Unfortunately, Jadwiga, also, was betrothed to a German prince. But neither she nor William had yet reached their majorities. They would take care of William! They demanded that Jadwiga come at once to Krakow.

Now began a mother's desperate battle for time. For Elizabeth was determined to keep her beloved Jadwiga with her for several years' further education and physical development.



however,

She played an amazing game of subterfuge and ~~evasion~~ to hold her child without forfeiting the Polish crown.

The Poles <sup>and</sup> as desperately fought to end what amounted to civil war in their country. Near the close of February, 1383, they called a great meeting at Sieradz, <sup>to</sup> which Elizabeth sent ~~her~~ representatives, who demanded that after Jadwiga's coronation, she be allowed to return <sup>to Hungary, there to remain</sup> ~~for~~ three years longer with her mother.

It was a stormy session, in which <sup>Hungary</sup> ~~Jadwiga~~ all but lost the crown to Ziemovit; but in the end the delegates again swung to Jadwiga. They declared her queen, and requested that she come to them at Pentacost to be crowned. <sup>Once</sup> Again Elizabeth accomplished a delay. <sup>Then</sup> The Polish nobles met on March second, 1384, at Radom, and sent a final ultimatum. This time, Elizabeth, convinced that further equivocation meant certain defeat, capitulated. She had gained two years.

<sup>These</sup> <sup>pages</sup> <sup>There cannot here be</sup> ~~I cannot include~~ here any picture of the progress of Jadwiga and her Hungarian-Polish escort from Buda to Krakow; though it forms part of time's ~~most~~ brilliant pageantry. For centuries, girls had ridden across the eastern European plain unnoticed. Now, in this autumn of 1384, fate selected one to be the servant of high destinies.

She was met outside Krakow's great gate - Kazimierz Gate - by a delegation of clergy and nobles. Advancing joyously came the <sup>high</sup> clergy with their banners, ~~the~~ chanoines of convents, <sup>the</sup> guilds with their <sup>flags</sup>, the municipal council in silken robes and silver belts and round velvet bonnets. Strong men bore the city flag on which was embroidered, in gold, three square towers, the outer ones crowned by <sup>Poland's</sup> ~~the~~ patron saints, Stanislaus and Wenceslaus, and the middle one by the Polish eagle. The city presented a gift, symbol of submission and homage; <sup>then</sup> ~~and~~ to the music of trumpets and flutes and the cries of the hilarious crowd, Jadwiga entered the capital.

There she found that all that had passed so far had been only prelude. Great bells sounded, bonfires flared in the enormous market place, lanterns illumined the streets. Girls in white, rose-garlanded and carrying lighted candles came to meet their girl queen. She encountered a very delirium of welcome. No more absenteeism! She belonged to them - they would love her!



The rejoicing followed her to the royal Wawel Hill. There, according to custom, she went first to the Cathedral, to kneel before the high altar, where the holy relics were brought out and she kissed them, then offered her gifts. When, at last, she crossed the wide court that separated the Cathedral from the royal chateau, which at this time embraced three houses, she was, <sup>(despite her vigor, beneath her gorgeous robes,)</sup> a very tired young girl. She was glad that her stone chamber with its vaulted Gothic ceiling was no larger, not so large as the neighboring one in which her great uncle Casimir had died.

As Jadwiga, stranger in a strange land, lay down to sleep, this first night in the grey stone room, she could not, looking forward, see that her reign would gloriously continue that of Casimir. She could not, mercifully, see the way she must walk in order to write <sup>her bright</sup> another bright page in Poland's history.

In Hungary her world had seemed vast enough, but bewilderingly its boundaries now widened. West, north, were the powerful Germans. <sup>(from court singers had heard)</sup> She and William knew well <sup>the record</sup> of the Teutonic Knights as hunters of pagans. <sup>but she</sup> But henceforth she must hold her mind to a different view of them. Their name meant terror to Poland; their bloodhounds were unleashed on her border. Now, pagan Lithuania was her next-door neighbor. To the east lay Moscow. Beyond it ranged the Golden Horde. She was still too young to comprehend the problems these proximities presented.

Nor was she yet actually to rule; though her preparation to do so had begun in ~~very~~ babyhood. Poland, a progressive among mediaeval European countries, was moving in the direction of an elective monarchy and parliamentary government. It had an advisory council of the crown and a national diet, in which, theoretically, all the people, but actually only the nobility and clergy were represented. <sup>However</sup> ~~Although~~ from the beginning of this year, <sup>Too</sup> delegates from the towns were allowed to sit with nobles and clergy in the royal council. All of this, however, did not mean that the great provinces were yet committed to a strongly centralized government; each was still jealous of its sovereignty.

During the disastrous interregnum which ~~her~~ coming had ended, rivalries of provincial

Jadwiga's



heads had reduced the land to almost hopeless disunion. Alone, the church synods, which represented the whole of Poland, had seemed to keep alive the idea of national solidarity. For the moment, the nobles of the province of <sup>Little</sup> ~~Small~~ Poland, who were her ardent supporters, were the dominant power in the land. She was to be under their tutelage, and directly in the care of Castellan Dobieslaw, military commander of Krakow and mayor of the royal chateau. What would he be like as guardian? Everything had been properly arranged -- ~~her~~ dames of honor and maidens-in-waiting were ready to serve her.

During this very week of her arrival - on October 15, 1384 - Jadwiga was crowned. After a preliminary ceremony in the <sup>Castle</sup> ~~chateau~~, the archbishop, castellan, governor, and other high dignitaries escorted her across the courtyard to the Cathedral. As she walked, <sup>and</sup> (the spreading crimson mantle ~~that covered~~ the ~~queen~~ white dress upborn by pages) preceded by palatines who carried the royal scepter and coronation sword, over her head a glittering canopy upheld by first men of the realm, and followed by abbesses and prioresses and a crowd of courtiers carrying lighted candles, a wave of intensest emotion swept over the watching multitude. Here was glowing youth whose feet were forced from the carefree path of youth into the road that wise maturity rarely travelled successfully -- eyes grew misty, hearts swelled with love ~~of her~~. *For this girl-queen.*

Inside the candle-starred Cathedral gloom, the scene was one of mediaeval splendor. Besides Archbishop Bodanata and John, Bishop of Krakow, Dimitri of Estergom who had betrothed Jadwiga at Hainburg and had buried her father and crowned her sister Mary, and other Hungarian prelates who had escorted their princess to Poland, officiated at the altar.

Before the gospel, Jadwiga approached the altar to hear the age-old question, winged with inextinguishable faith and hope -- would she promise to respect the rights, the liberties, and privileges of the people? Her "Yes" was clear, firm. She meant to keep that promise as she understood it.

She was crowned king, not queen; but because her mother had neglected to return the king's crown which her father had taken to Hungary, the heavy gold one with its pendant ribbons, had been hurriedly made in Krakow for this day. After she mounted the throne



erected in the nave, two dignitaries held it over her head during the remainder of the ceremony.

Later, an image of her as she appeared at her coronation was stamped on one of the seals which she attached to her documents.

The ceremony was not yet complete, for in all that had passed so far, Krakow burghers had no part. The following day, again royally robed and attended, Jadwiga went from Wawel Hill down to the town, and in a <sup>richly</sup> ~~splendidly~~ colorful ceremony was a second time crowned before the city hall. <sup>another</sup>

Three days later she was already signing documents -- first signatures, seemingly of no especial importance, but to-day how venerated! Historians like to point out that the initial act of her reign confirmed the right of a man of the middle class, one Sidel, to certain lands. The people looked on this as a sign that their beautiful <sup>young</sup> ~~girl~~ queen was indeed kin of their great Casimir.

The crown was on her head, the scepter in her hand. No hope, now, to run away, back to mother, sister, William! Messages were infrequent, letters took long to come, to go. When would William arrive? <sup>Surrounded by so many, yet how alone she was! Surely</sup> The Blessed Virgin and the saints would help her.

Daily she was going to school to church and state. The council of the crown saw to the latter lessons; priests directed those of the Church. All found at once that they had in her an unusual mind to deal with -- keen, intuitive, and at the same time logical. They were surprised by her knowledge of history. They were especially impressed to find this <sup>an</sup> ~~young~~ girl already/accomplished theologian, delighting in the sermons of the fathers and the lives of the saints. The deeds of Saint Bridget and Saint Catherine thrilled her -- she was later to have certain of their utterances translated into Polish, so that her people could follow them directly.

The good tidings of her concern for her least subject, of her tender-heartedness, ran across the country. Scarcely a day but some sufferer appealed to her charity, and ~~never~~ <sup>not</sup> in vain. She began early to endow altars and hospitals, and to give personal service to the sick.

But while love ~~of her~~, belief in her, grew, <sup>foremost</sup> ~~yet~~ in her people's mind was the obsessing



question - who will reign with her? If Poland <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ to stand against ~~her~~ enemies, there must be a king, a strong king. In Jadwiga's mind there was no question. She was sacredly bethrothed to her loved comrade William. He would soon come; they would rule together, as her father had desired.

But William did not come. And suddenly she was all alarm. Her own problem, which was Poland's, too, reached a crisis. There was open talk of the dread Jagiello, ruler of pagan Lithuania. Of Jagiello, scourge of Poland, <sup>the 'pagan outlaw'</sup> that very "hairy barbarian" ~~whom the~~ <sup>by minstrels</sup> ~~minstrels~~ pictured as she and William listened shiveringly. She saw with consternation the eyes of the nation turning with hope to the northeast, to Lithuania's capitol, Vilno. Polish nobles were carrying on incredible negotiations with Jagiello. Not only would he, if he became king of Poland, unite the vast Lithuanian territories with hers, restore her lost lands, release Polish prisoners of both sexes, and with her defend the united countries against the Order of Teutonic Knights -- there was a pledge that meant life -- but Jagiello would, if he came, embrace Christianity and bring his whole people into the Catholic fold!

No such offer was to be found in the annals of Europe. For Lithuania, too, it meant tremendous things; a bulwark against Germanism, the Christian religion, admission into the family of western Europe. Poland seethed with excitement.

What hope was there for a young girl's passionate belief <sup>in</sup> her father's <sup>pact</sup> and her own heart's pact?

<sup>During</sup> The story of the succeeding weeks ~~is one packed with poignant drama~~, as magnates, priests, worked to force her to accept their plan. Then just as they seemed to be winning, Prince William, in gleaming mail and long-plumed helmet, a picture of the very flower of young knighthood, <sup>and</sup> accompanied by a magnificent retinue and gift-laden wagons, arrived at Krakow Gate. Her girlhood, her home-comrade, come back to her! Jadwiga's blood bounded. In Krakow was consternation.

The nobles could scarcely lock the City Gate before Austria's heir, but they did bar him from Wawel Hill. However, the good Franciscans came to the aid of their young queen



Neutral

and her betrothed; they offered their convent, near the base of the royal hill, as a meeting-place.

Then during months, while the leaders who supported Jagiello and those who supported William fought their desperate battle outside, inside the convent refectory, the young comrades and their friends met to feast and dance and hope. And now the earlier boy-and-girl relationship flowered into something far deeper, stronger. <sup>The betrothed</sup> They believed they were winning. But on January 12th, 1386, a Polish mission stood before Jagiello, in his capital, Vilno, to inform him that all Poland had agreed to accept him as king!

And now came that culminating scene, about which chroniclers differ. Some assert that William, despite surveillance, managed to gain Wawel Hill, and that Jadwiga, by means of a rope ladder, helped him to reach her apartment - that he was actually fifteen days within the palace before a humiliating escape. Others tell us that just as victory seemed assured, he tried to force an entry to the chateau, which gave the council their opportunity - they placed guards at every door. Jadwiga was virtually a prisoner, and tormented by fears for her lover's safety.

*All agree that*

A tide too strong for control was carrying her to a great decision. With the news that Jagiello had started with a strong following for Krakow, she decided to try to escape from Wawel Hill. Her crown, ambitions of church and state - nothing counted now. Her father had chosen William; she would marry her lover in the city below; if necessary, flee with him. But how was she to escape?

She must rely on a narrow stairway leading to a door usually unguarded. But this time, to her dismay, she found it barred, and guards posted. "Open", she commanded. "We are forbidden." "By whom?" "The Seigneurs." "But I am your queen," Throwing back her long mantle, she demanded an axe, and while they stood stupefied, the young queen beat on the door's hinges. Blow after blow, she was winning! Then suddenly her hand was stayed. Dimitri of Goray, aged treasurer of her father and her uncle, fell on his knees and implored her to respect the memory of these great ancestors. With power he pictured the greater Polish empire and its happy millions who would call her blessed. He



showed the favor of heaven descending upon the queen who would bring a whole people into the Christian fold. Was not this conversion more important in heaven than any betrothal pact, however attested? He was tearing her heart from her glowing body - did heaven indeed ask this of her? It was not alone her love she was sacrificing, but once again, family, home, girlhood's hopes and certainties - for William was part of these.

In the end the tears of the old man and those of the ~~beautiful~~ ardent girl mingled, <sup>and</sup> ~~as~~ he led her back to her chamber. She would send a message at once to William, begging him to leave the city. She would never see him again.

The next morning she went desolately to the Cathedral where she remained all day on her knees below the pitying Christ of a great wooden crucifix, where to-day is set the inscription, "Here knelt Jadwiga." There she sealed her renunciation.

<sup>During</sup> ~~There~~ more than five centuries of troubled, of tragic history, this scene on the Wawel has remained fixed in Polish memory. Indeed, for Poland, the figure of Jadwiga possesses much of the vivid significance that Jeanne d'Arc has for France. Called to splendid and terrible sacrifice these two maids, one a princess, the other a peasant, have become the symbols of the noblest in national hopes and national faith.

On Monday, February 12th, 1386, as the thirty-eight year old Jagiello entered Krakow, an excited populace hailed him as their deliverer from the night-mare of ever-threatening invasion. It would be difficult to describe the ~~brilliant~~ pagentry of the succeeding days, during which, with a speed that rivals today's, by ceremonies whose import shook the Christian world, <sup>he</sup> ~~he~~ advanced to kingship.

He was baptised, along with relatives and a large number of boyars. By this baptism the Order of Teutonic Knights became an anachronism. A territory stretching from the Baltic toward the Black Sea and eastward almost to Moscow would now turn its face to the west, toward Rome and occidental culture. Some were already calling Jagiello a second Constantine.

On Sunday, February 18th, the church having declared itself free of all responsibility to William (Jagiello was to pay Austria the 200,000 florins promised William's father by King Louis, as Jadwiga's dot) the now Christian ruler of the last pagan



country in Europe and Poland's ~~beautiful~~ young queen were married.

March <sup>fourth</sup> ~~14th~~ was the coronation day. <sup>And still today</sup> ~~To-day~~, the barrier then raised against the first wave of the <sup>a</sup> Drang nach Osten, against the Teutonic Knights, still stands. ~~Abolished~~ by the partitions of Poland, it was restored in the Treaty of Versailles. The Piast dynasty was ended; that of the great Jagiellonians began, and with it that heroic age of Poland which was to last two hundred years. All this was made possible by Jadwiga's sacrifice, and without the shedding of a single drop of blood.

Soon Jadwiga and Jagiello made their first tour of the realm. Excited throngs all along the way pressed to see this procession. Here was the most beautiful, the most holy, the saddest queen in the world - the little queen who had given them her heart. Beside her rode the "wolf", the "infidel"; tamed, become Christian, because of her. The people recognize and love poetry; here was living poetry.

From the initial review, events of the double reign moved <sup>impressively</sup> ~~brilliantly~~ forward. By January, ice bridges had formed over the trackless northern marshes, and Jagiello could prepare to fulfill his promise to make Lithuania christian. What a spectacle at Vilno, on the plain and the low hills beside the Vilya river during this winter of 1387! On Sunday, February the seventeenth, while the crowd, scarcely breathing, watched, christian priests quenched the fire on the pagan altar, and planted a cross where the <sup>statue of the</sup> ~~pagan god~~ had stood. Jagiello, himself, aided the priests to interpret the new religion to his people. The pagan temple near his chateau was destroyed, and beside the ruins he laid the corner-stone of the Catholic Cathedral. From Vilno out over the land the good work spread. Three days after the laying of the corner-stone, he signed an edict which became the charter of Lithuanian liberty. <sup>Q</sup> It secured to his people property rights and equality before the law, assured them a share in the results of their labor and in the joys of the family.

All this was brought about without the unsheathing of a single sword, simply as a consequence of Jadwiga's sacrifice. This was her victory and her regard.

While Jagiello astonished the world with this swift and sweeping emancipation of his people, Jadwiga thrilled it by riding at the head of her troops in an intrepid



many

movement to recover from Hungary - from her sister, ~~her own country~~, <sup>the</sup> fertile Red Ruthenia, crossed by <sup>the</sup> great trade routes seeking out Lwow. ~~It would be difficult to describe the~~ <sup>swept all before it:</sup> enthusiasm of her troops as the young queen rode with them. <sup>In</sup> a short time the leaders of the Hungarian troops garrisoned on the land were forced to flee. Volhynia, Podolia, and subsequently other provinces were retrieved. <sup>offered Polish</sup> ~~In~~ this territory <sup>promised</sup> ~~could speed~~; it ~~secured~~ commerce with the orient. The Black Sea would now be an assured economic objective; Polish enterprise could link it with the Baltic.

Jadwiga gave much thought now to the development of this eastern territory, which had been so ravaged by the Tatars; she <sup>sent</sup> ~~set~~ there priests and teachers. <sup>The queen</sup>

While she was <sup>devoting</sup> ~~giving~~ her energies to her royal duties, Jadwiga was increasingly having to endure personal grief. Each letter from Buda brought darker news; not only <sup>was</sup> the <sup>threatened</sup> throne, but her mother's and her sister's very lives were in danger. She heard rumors of William's bitterness and unhappiness. In her own land there were <sup>persistent reports</sup> ~~other rumors~~ that her <sup>experience</sup> ~~life~~ with her older, less cultivated husband, was none too easy. But more than from all these things, she suffered because the child she yearned for, prayed for, did not come.

It took time to heal disruption. Poland was still divided. In December, 1387, Queen Jadwiga issued a decree which was of <sup>much</sup> ~~great~~ importance in the struggle toward unity. In it she asked Krakow to swear to be as loyal and obedient to Jagiello as to herself, and should she die, to take him as king. Similar decrees were issued in other cities. <sup>But ambitious nobles were not quieted;</sup> ~~The nobles were restless;~~ on all sides plots were hatching. And chiefly there was Jagiello's valorous but disturbing cousin, Prince Witowt to watch. During this period he turned a favorable ear toward the Teutonic Knights. His <sup>plans</sup> ~~ambition~~ did not stop with his visioned control of Lithuania, but included fantastic plans of conquest in Russ, in Tatar - held lands. There seemed to be little hope that he and Jagiello would arrive at a successful working agreement. Jadwiga saw him draining Poland of supplies and money for his questionable enterprises. What danger to the Poland of Casimir and her father lay in his dream of conquest <sup>in</sup> of the east?

To Jagiello, fate had assigned a double role. Not only was he to develop a Slavic



state strong enough to withstand the German pressure eastward, but the former pagan now saw himself standing as a defender of Europe against two powerful pagan forces, the Golden Horde of Kipchak on whom Witowt's chivalric zeal was centered, and the Osman Turks. He must work, therefore, with Witowt, and yet restrain him.

In this drama of opposition and reconciliation enacted by Jagiello and Witowt, Jadwiga held an extraordinary relationship with <sup>each.</sup> ~~both~~. Her reputation for wisdom and fairness had grown steadily, until people from far away came to seek her advice. And now <sup>supremely</sup> more and more Jagiello and Witowt turned to her <sup>in their conflicts,</sup> Intensely moving <sup>as we see her standing</sup> is the picture of this young woman, dedicated to high and holy tasks, ~~set~~ between these two men, both <sup>of whom were</sup> willing to accept her judgment, where they rejected each other's.

But more difficult than these problems, was that of <sup>shaping</sup> Poland's policy toward the Teutonic Knights, and the way in which Queen Jadwiga tried to solve <sup>this problem,</sup> ~~it~~, this alone, <sup>list</sup> lifted her to the level of greatness. The Order must be driven beyond all Polish-Lithuanian frontiers, Polish-Lithuanian objectives must be secured against encroachment. But this, she determined, must be accomplished, not by fighting, but by negotiation. Her faith was so strong, that <sup>she believed she could succeed,</sup> despite the sword-brandishing spirit of her age.) And so, using all her influence to win Jagiello's support, she embarked on a course of persistent, unwearying effort for a peaceful solution of an international difficulty, which bears comparison with any similar undertaking of our own time. Indeed, her diplomatic struggle to bring the Order to reason and justice stands as one of the extraordinary episodes of European history. <sup>and through</sup> That she did not in the end succeed as she had hoped to, does not ~~dim the vividness of this picture of her as the early~~ <sup>advocate of negotiation, the</sup>

Jagiello's turbulent family made Lithuanian affairs increasingly difficult for him. <sup>early</sup> Early in the last decade of 1300, he and his brothers and cousin asked her to act as arbitress in all future disagreements which might arise between them. A new period of settlement by arbitration, with Jadwiga as Arbitress, began. Five documents registered the conciliatory steps by which the final broad agreement was reached.

The <sup>little</sup> ~~little~~ girl, who with her boy lover, beside the Danube had listened shiveringly to tales of the <sup>pagan</sup> ~~heathen~~ of the ~~dark~~ north, now as queen accepted this extraordinary investiture.



Jadwiga ~~had~~ particularly filled with good works the year 1390, declared a holy year by Pope Boniface IX. She increased her study of the church fathers and the saints; she added more days of self-denial; though already she and Jagiello limited themselves, two days a week, to bread and water. At certain seasons she dressed almost as a nun, wearing a dark veil and a rough garment next to her skin.

It was about this time that she and Jagiello called Benedictines from Prague to found an abbey near Kleparz, where in their Church of the Holy Cross the daily service would be recited in the Slavic language. And for other foundations she now insisted that at certain seasons both mass and song should be rendered in Polish. She was an enthusiast in church music and did much to improve it. During five hundred years Poland has been reverently grateful to Jadwiga for her effort to bring religion and learning within the reach of all; and for being, as she was, one of the first to appreciate the ~~beauty and~~ <sup>stress</sup> importance of the Polish language.

It is not surprising that Pope Boniface IX, who ~~deeply~~ appreciated her great qualities, wrote her a letter (in 1390) in which he thanked her for her devotion to the Catholic Church.

To the two dominant forces of this century, those of the empire and the church, had been added a third, that of the University. The Holy See knew and approved of Queen Jadwiga's plan to give Krakow the thoroughly grounded university which Casimir had attempted, but failed, to establish. Unwearingly she labored for this; that she succeeded <sup>in helping to create Krakow university,</sup> as she did, is one other reason for her position in Polish history. <sup>brought further testimony to her people's confidence in their queen.</sup> In April, 1397, she was sent as Ambassadors of the whole nation to treat directly with the Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights for the restoration of occupied Polish lands.

Then, as the last year of the century approached - for Jadwiga, whose mother had been murdered, <sup>whose only had been</sup> ~~her~~ sister killed by a fall from a horse, who had borne grief upon grief, suddenly the whole world was changed. She was with child! The great of Europe <sup>prepared to</sup> crowded to Krakow to be present at the birth. On June 22nd., 1399, when news spread that a baby girl was born, shouts echoed from city wall to wall.



In the Cathedral, (the following day,) it was baptized, and christened Elizabeth Bonafacia, for Jadwiga's mother, and for the pope.

Succeeding festivities were not to continue long. Cutting like a sword across them, came the word that Jadwiga's baby and the heir to the throne, was dead.

People dared not think of their adored queen. What to do? How long could this news of the ending of hope ~~terrible news~~ be kept from her?

Not for long. ~~Then~~ She made her supreme effort, tried to plan for Poland's future. She asked Jagiello, if she should die, to marry Anna, daughter of the Piast noble Count Cilly of Hungary; this marriage would further secure his position. He promised, and later fulfilled that promise, though he wore Jadwiga's ring until his death. Then she made her will. "My will is simple", she said, "One half of the proceeds of the sale of all I have, jewels, clothes, ornaments, possessions of every kind, I leave to the University of Krakow; the other half to be divided among the poor. Little must be spent on funeral ceremonies. I wish no elaborate service or eulogy, no monument of any kind. Let my body be placed beside that of my baby on the gospel side of the altar, with a plain inscription on the facing marble to mark the place." So, for the last time, she revealed the greatness of her spirit.

On the day of her death, July 17, 1399, the following words were inscribed in the Wawel's latin calendar: "To-day, at noon, died Jadwiga, Queen of Poland - unwearied creator of divine culture, protectress of the Church, administrator of justice, servant of all virtuess, humble and beneficent mother of orphans, who in her time has had no equal of royal blood in the eyes of men in the whole world."

#### Bibliography.

The Historical Archives of Krakow, Warswa, Vilno, Buda and Vienna; the university libraries of these cities, and Rome's Vatican Library, are the most fruitful research grounds for students of Queen Jadwiga's period.



For her, such prized sources as diaries, letters, immediate comment, scarcely exist. The few documents to which are appended her seal reveal little. We have to turn, therefore, to chroniclers of the next and succeeding centuries, for material, and first to John Dlugosz. Fortunately, this early Polish historian gives her serious space.

See Dlugosz, *Historiae Polonicae*.

There is, in Polish literature (aside from the poet Rydel's charming book for young people) no outstanding life of Queen Jadwiga. The fullest authoritative account is to be found in Karol Szajnocha's 7 volume history, *Jadwiga i Jagiello*, Lwow, 1861, of which there are several editions.

In English, there is but one life, by Charlotte Kellogg: *Jadwiga, Poland's Great Queen*, <sup>(Add Memoir, 1936)</sup> ~~printed by the Macmillan Company, 1931~~. There have been three editions of this work. This is a revision of an earlier work by the same author.

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Had 5000 wds of  
Poland's fires "



## AMERICAN LADY WRITES ABOUT QUEEN JADWIGA

Approximately seven years ago I made the acquaintance at the meeting of the Committee for Intellectual Cooperation in Geneva of Prof. V. Kellogg, a distinguished American scientist. You may easily imagine my surprise and gladness when the Professor's wife, Mrs. Charlotte Kellogg, on hearing that I was a Pole, told me of her deep admiration for the Polish Queen Jadwiga and of her intention to write an extensive work in the English language about this historical figure.

At that time Mrs. Kellogg knew but little about Jadwiga and had no knowledge of the Polish language and the historical sources for the XIV century. As for myself I felt embarrassed when asked to indicate standard works that might give her exhaustive information. It is actually a shame that the great Queen, in spite of being surrounded by the worship and gratitude of so many generations, and in spite of being more or less correctly portrayed in art, poetry and fiction, and in popular literature, has had, so far, still to wait for a thorough biography which would bring into relief her historical role on the basis of modern historic investigation. In the face of that, all I could do was to advise the enthusiastic foreign lady to get acquainted, through a translator's medium, with the classical work of K. Szajnocha which is, unfortunately, already behind the times and was not exclusively devoted to Jadwiga; for in its effect the figure of the queen gets somewhat lost in the throng of so many other contemporary characters.

A few year slipped by, I had nearly forgotten the conversation at Geneva and felt certain that Mrs. Kellogg's plan, both so appealing to us



and so difficult of materilization, had been long given up. The thing, however, proved altogether different. The American lady, possessed of persevering enthusiasm, had meantime gathered all the material within her reach, written a preliminary sketch of her book and was finally starting on another long journey, in the spring of 1930, to trace the footsteps of her beloved heroine.

She re-visited Budapest and Vienna, where the happy childhood of Jadwiga was spent among these dearest to the little princess. She tried to realize at the castle of Wawel in Cracow the impression of the decisive moment as lived there by the young queen of Poland. She searched in the archives of Warsaw for the parchments with Jadwiga's royal seal and for the accounts of her court expenditure. Reaching as far as Vilno and Troki she desired to know the distant land, whose destiny had been turned into altogether new channels through the self-sacrifice of Jadwiga, the queen. She even did not omit Malborg and Keonigsberg in order to study all the efforts of the Polish woman-ruler to solve peacefully the age-old dispute with the Teutonic Order.

She took notes. Equipped with a systematic questionnaire she would make inquiries. She was interested in those deepest historical problems which have come down from the far past unto our own time without an extinction of vitality, and she was interested as well in the smallest particulars of the Queen's daily life. In answer to the numerous invitations characteristic of Polish hospitality to foreigners, she would say with a pleasant smile: "All of my time belongs to Queen Jadwiga." She toiled with wonderful patience to grasp the unfamiliar languages of the historical



sources, inclusive of Mediaeval Latin. She never tired of revising and amplifying the original sketch of her book.

Half a year later, at the time of the Convention of Polish historians, held in Warsaw in commemoration both of the November Insurrection and the anniversary of Witold, the work of Mrs. Kellogg was completed, and the manuscript submitted to the members of the Convention. Naturally enough, but a few of those could acquaint themselves with the manuscript just at that moment. Moreover, publishing conditions, none too easy even in America, accounted for the delay of one more year in the printing of the book. The first copies of the rather large and very attractive looking volume reached but quite recently the country whose <sup>past</sup> lives on the pages written by the American authoress. The book is sure to win the widest interest.

The story of "Poland's Great Queen" is presented in a literary form, although it possesses the foundation of a thorough study of historical sources. Right on opening pages the "Hainburg Nuptials" afford the opportunity for one of the colorful, picturesque descriptions of court ceremonies which are plentiful throughout the following chapters. We watch the growing royal child at the Anjou and Habsburg courts, we witness her merry play and dreams, finally in the chapter "Poland turns to Jadwiga", we turn with her to Poland.

It is from here on that we can see -- together with a feeling of thankfulness to the authoress which grows from chapter to chapter -- how under the touch of her indisputable talent, and especially the touch of her fervent love, the picture of ancient Polish power and culture arises all throbbing with vitality before the American or English reader who may be



reading about Poland for the first time in his life. The authoress does not deviate from her subject; she writes a biography of Jadwiga, she outlines the evolution of her spirit which is to Mrs. Kellogg "a fascinating story"; but this story, as she puts it beautifully on the last page of her work, will finish only with the end of Poland.

The American woman knew how to grasp the fact that the master ideas of our history, their loftiest dignity and most genuine beauty, become embodied in this girl sprung from the stock of St. Louis, and having in her veins the blood of so many dynasties and nations, the girl who, for all that, devoted the short span of her life entirely to Poland. For that very reason the subtle womanly perception of Mrs. Kellogg strove to discover what must have taken place in the soul of such a unique human being, in those days when young Jadwiga entered for the first time the halls of Wawel and looked through their casements at the capital city of her realm; also in the days thereafter when together with Jagiello, a newcomer like herself to these walls, she held council about the affairs of their common monarchy. This is why the heroine of this story which started with the picture of young love, half-childish and half-romantic, does soon evolve into the sun-lit historical symbol of a whole nation. The gift of imagination of the foreign authoress afforded to her the view of the most magnificent moment in the records of that nation just as we see it ourselves in the light of a tradition of five centuries.

Who would, in the face of such achievements, investigate pedantically whether or not quotations of certain dates of days are all correct; whether



no anachronism stole into the description of customs; how far the Polish names have correct spelling? There may be inaccuracies in such details but, upon satisfying ourselves that the spirit of the time has been thoroughly grasped, and the results of modern historical researches have been conscientiously taken into account, we prefer to follow with the authoress the successive stages of a life weighing so much in the scales of the destiny of Poland.

It is in just accordance with our traditional understanding of the situation that the book of Mrs. Kellogg puts into the foreground the three epoch-making moments in Jadwiga's life. They are pictured in a plastic way, creating the finest pages in this work. One of these moments is of course the "Great Renunciation," Jadwiga on her knees before the crucifix in the cathedral of Wawel; the second one the "Great Conversion," the baptism of Lithuania, an event of paramount significance in the history of Poland; the last one, of a deeply emotional appeal, has been depicted by Mrs. Kellogg in the chapter "Birth and Death." It is the passing away of Jadwiga shortly after the death of her newborn daughter, the passing away of a Saint.

It is a fact that in reading the book of Mrs. Kellogg, filled as it is with serenity, and once in a while full of humor, vibrating as it is with the intense life of that time, and nevertheless rendering faithfully the religious sentiment alongside with the patriotic inspirations, one has frequently the impression of a life account that is not only the biography of a queen but also the record of a saint. Hence the comparison occurring to the American authoress of Jadwiga and Joan of Arc. Incidentally, the



hope arises in one's mind that the endeavors toward the canonization of Queen Jadwiga which were started almost immediately after her death will be finally crowned with success.

This might be facilitated also by the fact that Jadwiga stood the test of soul-greatness and holiness, not only in certain moments of self-sacrifice, and not in her private life alone. We know at present that she was, as a mature woman, a great Christian ruler for a length of years in a most critical period, the director of the politics of Poland and the organizer of social and cultural life. This, too, did not escape the attention of Mrs. Kellogg. The authoress had not perused in vain the many documents issued by Jadwiga. She devoted whole chapters in her book to describing the growth of Jadwiga's independence from her surroundings, her clever "pacifist diplomacy," her action as "mediatrix" in political disputes and as "ambadress of her nation." She does rightly see in Jadwiga the continuer of the creative work of Casimir the Great, colonization, construction and education. Thus when writing about the first ten years of the union of Poland and Lithuania which was the "wedding ring of Jadwiga", Mrs. Kellogg was able to show the giant progress achieved within this short time, due to the efforts of the Queen.

These conclusions reached in a book by an American do not, of course, constitute a surprise to Polish readers, although no other work in any literature, inclusive of our own, does present a compilation done in such



an eloquent and synthetic way. Yet all that which is to us but an expression and confirmation of things we have always felt so deeply, must act as a revelation to a foreign reader unfamiliar with the subject of this book. To such a reader it will mean the casting of light on the story of Jadwiga, which he might have viewed heretofore as a semi-legend, and as showing in full light the very essence of the historical evolution of Poland unto these days.

The introduction to Mrs. Kellogg's book supplies the proof that the above statement is by no means an exaggeration. There is the preface from the pen of I. J. Paderewski, a man so immensely popular throughout America, who expresses the gratitude of the Polish nation to the authoress for her "work of love." The book proper is, moreover, preceded by remarks penned by one of the eminent American journalists, Mr. Frank H. Simonds.

Mr. Frank Simonds has rightly perceived that this apparent "romance" story of Jadwiga and Jagiello, the story of their wedding on the Wawel Mount, over five hundred years ago, means to a foreigner the key to the solution of problems such as the so-called Polish Corridor and the dispute about Vilno. Just as the marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabell of Castilia bore results encompassing, besides the unification of Spain and its liberation from Saracenic conquest, the whole period of Spanish power in Europe and America, so the year 1386 was, as it were, a prelude to the victory of Grunwald and to the three centuries of Poland's greatness up to the rescue of Vienna. Therefore the true issue of the events which Mrs. Kellogg has outlined to her countrymen was "that Poland which had to be for



long ages the knight of Christendom and the representative of western culture in the whole East of Europe, from the Baltic to the Black Sea, from Warta river to the Dnieper."

Professor Oskar Halecki

Department of Mediaeval History

Warsaw University.

Poland



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# J A D W I G A

## QUEEN OF POLAND

By CHARLOTTE KELLOGG

WITH A PREFACE BY IGNAZ JAN PADEREWSKI  
AND AN INTRODUCTION BY FRANK H. SIMONDS

“THE people of Poland, who almost unanimously consider Jadwiga as a saint, will be deeply grateful to Mrs. Vernon Kellogg for having paid such a beautiful and glowing tribute to their cherished Queen. In the graphic and captivating narrative which follows these lines the readers will find a true picture of a wonderful life. With the painstaking erudition of an historian, with the imagination of a poet, with manly vigor and womanly fondness of detail, Mrs. Kellogg undertook an arduous task and brought it to a successful end. She loves Jadwiga. And a work of love is bound to succeed,”

says Ignaz J. Paderewski

the eminent Polish statesman and artist, in his enthusiastic Preface to a book which so fully captivates the reader from the very first page that it stands as a notable accomplishment of a task which he has well termed not an easy one.

HAPPILY it has fallen to an American woman to give to the English-speaking world such a splendid portrayal of a young Queen who, through her lovely qualities and the supreme sacrifice of her personal happiness, has for centuries been revered as a saint in the country that chose her as its ruler and to whose greatness she contributed so much.

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# “Symbol of the noblest in national hopes and in national faith”

THUS today, more than five hundred years since she made her sublime sacrifice, Jadwiga remains the inspiration of the highest ideals in the people of Poland. For them she holds much of the vivid and vital significance that Jeanne d'Arc has for France. Before you have read two pages of the unusually delightful biography that Mrs. Kellogg has written, you fall under the spell of the exquisite little Hungarian Princess who rose to such power.

The story opens on the brilliant pageant attending the solemn betrothal of the five-year-old Jadwiga, daughter of the powerful King Louis of Hungary to the eight-year-old Crown Prince William of Austria. This mediaeval rite called the “false marriage” was hastened by the King in order to cement the union with the growing Habsburg strength in the west. All the magnificence and glory of the occasion passes before you.

With remarkable vividness Mrs. Kellogg brings the period before us. We view the splendors of Vienna and Buda where Jadwiga and William each spent part of the year, but as we watch their growing devotion we see the net of political intrigue which finally took Jadwiga, when twelve years of age, to be crowned in Kraków as Queen of Poland.

HOW she won the adoration and devotion of her people; how she held steadfastly to her love for William and sought to flee with him, when, at fifteen, he came to Kraków in gleaming mail and long plumed helmet; how she finally consented to marry Jagiello, the Grand Duke of Lithuania, thus bringing the last pagan people of Europe into the fold of the Western Church and raising a barrier against the eastern push of the German soldiers of the Cross, which made possible a Poland stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea; and how she reigned successfully with him to the tragic close of her short life—is all so beautifully and brilliantly told by Mrs. Kellogg that this biography is one to cherish.

HER  
MARRIAGE  
TO JAGIELLO



# Opinions of Reviewers and Critics

In all history there is perhaps one figure similar to Jadwiga, Queen of Poland, and that is Jeanne d'Arc.—But that which is the power of the book is the accurate picture of this extraordinary and fascinating girl who gave up an Austrian lover in order to wed a pagan and convert his country to Christianity.

—*The Outlook.*

The story conceals by its charm and color a prodigious research. It is an authentic picture of Hungary and Poland the century before Columbus discovered America, but primarily it is a moving tapestry in which the heart-broken girl trades her happiness to found a Christian civilization in a barbarous land.

—*William Allen White.*

This is a new high note. A challenge, so tender, so strong and timeless. It strings the centuries on a single golden thread. It shrivels some of the bloated things of the hour. It gives us faith.

—*Mrs. William Brown Meloney.*

Sifting fact from legend and fable, the author gives an eager and honest account of this little known heroine, making of Jadwiga's life a richly human document.

—*New York Herald-Tribune.*

Here is one of the great stories, told for the first time in English, with a charm, a fluency, a sympathy and an enthusiasm that is delightful. The book is not only interesting but it is also valuable. It makes available to us, as it has not been before, a chapter of European history and a character of human power of which one should not be ignorant.

—*The Commonweal.*

The lover of history will enjoy this book; so will the Catholic militant who likes to read of the Church gathering its early plumes of victory.

—*America.*

A vivid picture of a woman, who, though dead for 500 years, is nevertheless the most alive woman in the country of her heart and adoption today.

—*Washington Post.*

History is filled with romance, but there is no part of the long story of dynastic developments which can equal the life of Jadwiga, who reigned as Queen of Poland during the latter part of the 14th century.

—*San Diego "Union".*



This is the first biography in English of

# J A D W I G A

## QUEEN OF POLAND

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### Concerning the Author and Why She Wrote the Book

IT was in 1920, that Mrs. Vernon Kellogg went to Poland with her husband who was engaged in War Relief work there. In her own work with the Polish women she was impressed by their remarkable courage and fortitude. The name Jadwiga was often on their lips, which led her to discover its deep import in their lives. Upon learning the meaningful, romantic story she decided to write the biography of the famous Queen. Her research through the years took her to every available source. In Kraków, in Buda, in Vienna—the archivists, archaeologists and historians generously and enthusiastically gave every possible help. She was allowed to work freely with rare manuscripts, treasured for centuries, so that she might give an accurate picture of the period and events in the life of Jadwiga.

The book has been accepted by the Polish Historical Congress and has been used in manuscript form in a seminar at the University of Warsaw.

In his interesting Introduction to the book Mr. Frank H. Simonds said:

"The permanent service of Mrs. Kellogg's book lies precisely in the fact that she has not merely provided an authentic portrait of a noble and romantic figure and a fascinating picture of the pageantry of mediaeval ceremony, but has also seized upon one of the great illuminating events in the history of a people whose liberation was not impossibly the greatest single result of the World War and whose future certainly constitutes the most perplexing and dangerous of all pending problems in post-war Europe."

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This biography throws new light on the historical  
aspects of the Polish Corridor

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**JADWIGA: POLAND'S GREAT QUEEN.** By Charlotte Kellogg. Preface by Ignaz Jan Paderewski. Introduction by Frank M. Simmonds. New York: The Macmillan Co.

**M**RS. VERNON KELLOGG of Washington and elsewhere offers a great romance to readers, projects a chapter of history that is already more than half a thousand years away from us, in an alien and vanished past.

The familiar historical novel? Not at all. Not a scrap of burial garment clings to this resurrection. No damp mustiness of the tomb upon it. Instead, here is a live thing, at the beginning buoyant with youth and hope. Later a subdued and conforming thing that sacrifices personal life to the life of the people and the nation. That is the story, in substance. Yet that conveys no notion of the vitality of this great drama that played itself out upon a stage so far away in the background of years.

Jadwiga is a little girl when the story opens. Yet she is the center of the sumptuous wedding ceremonial that joins her to another royal child in what was then known as "the false marriage." A bit of statecraft, common to the age, which placed a mortgage on cradle and nursery for the security of future blended sovereignties. A happy childhood for these playmates offers a quite idyllic hour to readers. A short hour, after all. For another alliance of deeper significance in the making of new kingdoms or the strengthening of old ones comes the way of this royal Jadwiga. And here is renunciation of purest pattern. It is here that Jadwiga ceases to be the girl, the woman, and becomes the type of patriotic devotion. A heroine. A great figure, an honor to her country, a saint of self-sacrifice for the coming years to adore and, just possibly, to emulate at one small point or another. But, child, girl, woman, savior and saint. Jadwiga remains vibrantly alive. She does not move out into a thin atmosphere nor up to some unattainable height of aloof heroism. And that is, in the main, the distinction of "Jadwiga: Poland's Great Queen." Plenty of writers could have set down the facts of Poland's history at the time. But here is a re-creation, that is the result, it seems to me, of intelligent, painstaking and persistent research on the part of the writer. That, but a little more than half of the essence of such success. But, as student alone, Mrs. Kellogg has proved herself. Not only the story demonstrates this, but the co-operation and support of learning and statesmanship indicate the substantial place she is holding.

All said and done, however, it is the artist who wins in a work of this sort. To endow the romance with life, with an effect of current life, with incidents such as are everlasting in the human heart and mind. Then to shape and fashion to roundness and symmetry, to sentiment, harmony and balance with time—any time, all time—this, I take, is the foundation, is the logic, of this re-creation out of Poland's past. Tribute goes to the author of a new and great historical novel.

From Book Reviews of The Washington Star.



C O P Y

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY  
Washington, D.C.

November 2, 1931

Mrs. Vernon Kellogg  
2305 Bancroft Place  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Kellogg:-

I want to thank you most heartily for the pleasure that I have had in reading Jadwiga, Poland's Great Queen. I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a most valuable piece of collateral reading for survey courses in medieval history. The skilful presentation of the Queen's character, the vivid reproduction of the picture of the times, and the interweaving of the more immediate narrative into the larger historical scheme make this book a valuable aid toward reality in the understanding of an important period. I am including Jadwiga in the list of collateral reading for my own course in medieval history here.

Faithfully yours,

(signed) Elmer Louis Kayser, Associate  
Professor of History, and Director of  
University and Extension Study



# Poland's Glory

## JADWIGA, POLAND'S GREAT QUEEN.

By Charlotte Kellogg . . .

*New York: The Macmillan  
Company . . . \$2.50.*

IN the fourteenth century, at the outset of the Jagiellonian Dynasty, Poland took a part of vital importance in the European arena. When Jagiello, head of Lithuania, personally united Lithuania to Poland by marrying the beautiful young Polish Queen, Jadwiga, the Polish Empire achieved a formidable territorial scope, reaching from the Oder River to a boundary far beyond the Dnieper. This was the beginning of a Golden Age. The language took form. The first great figures of Polish literature sprang into being. The University of Krakow, now so venerable and renowned, was built. Standing as link between the Eastern and Western civilizations, Poland needed only the judicious guidance of Jagiello and Jadwiga to become the center of European commerce. Thanks to the tolerance of its rulers, it became a refuge for the persecuted peoples of the Continent. And this whole spurt of national prowess, extraordinarily and romantically enough, had its source in a young girl's sacrifice of her love.

Jadwiga, daughter of the King of Hungary, was solemnly betrothed in the "false marriage" ceremony of the times to William, son of the Duke of Austria, while both were still small children. She and William, so prematurely pledged to each other,



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Dr. Ditmars, Curator of Mammals  
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snakes of the world. The work is  
and authoritative. *Illustrated*

**THE MACMILLAN COMPANY**



*NY Herald Tribune*

Y, NOVEMBER 8, 1931

g sharing their studies and their pla  
of fell in love.

e When Jadwiga's father, who ha  
n ruled over Poland entirely throug  
d emissaries, neither visiting the coun  
d try nor speaking its language  
- abruptly died, Poland claimed it  
e adolescent Queen. It demanded her  
at presence not only for the coronation  
s but for life. It refused to let her  
r marry William, for then she would  
g live with him in Austria. Ignoring  
- her pledged alliance, they requested  
t her to wed Jagiello, the pagan  
n Lithuanian, long a menace to their  
c realm, who agreed, for the price of  
Jadwiga's hand, to bring all Lithu-  
e ania to the Catholic Church and to  
y unite its interests with those of  
Poland.

- Mrs. Kellogg tells the story of how  
f Jadwiga forswore her love for this  
e union, for the glory of her adopted  
e country and for her God. Sifting  
D fact from legend and fable, as Pade-  
s rewski says in his preface to the book,  
the author gives an eager and honest  
account of this little known heroine,  
making of Jadwiga's life a richly  
human document.



## NEW YORK HERALD

# on of Today

infecting literature in the contrast between art and utility, confusing philosophy in the separation of appearance from reality. In each case underlying the functional distinction there is a neglected unity of process in which alone the distinction has any real meaning.

In our divisive thinking and acting we have suffered ourselves to become something less than human. "Between science for science's sake, art for art's sake, business as usual or business for money-making, the relegation of religion to Sundays and holy days, the turning over of politics to professional politicians, the professionalizing of sports, and so on, little room is left for living for the sake of living, a full, rich and free life."

It may seem a far cry from John Dewey to Ralph Waldo Emerson. Yet Dewey is essaying in our society the same task that Emerson essayed in his—the noble, desperate task of turning half-men into men.



(C O P Y)

The White Historical Library  
Cornell University  
Ithaca, N. Y.

November 24, 1931.

Mr. Latham,  
of The Macmillan Company,  
Publishers,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I was very happy to receive from your house a week or two ago a copy of Mrs. Vernon Kellogg's Jadwiga, Poland's Great Queen, and I have read it with deep pleasure.

It was a clever thought to use thus the historical novelist's freedom in sketching the background and the characters of this romantic episode, so fundamental to the story of Poland and of all her neighbors, while following conscientiously the chroniclers in all they tell us of the historical events. Mrs. Kellogg has worked it out with marvelous charm. We have all too few such pictures of so remote a past, and Poland especially has sadly needed among us such an interpreter. I hope the book may find wide reading, both in the easy chair and in the schools.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) George L. Burr.

9-11-31  
The Macmillan Co.  
New York



Burr.



# A Great Love Story

## JADWIGA

### Needlewoman and Queen

BY FLORENCE YODER WILSON

IN all of European history there is no more inspiring and beautiful story than that of Jadwiga, Queen of Poland, the little Hungarian princess who left home, and her betrothed, to take the throne of Poland over five hundred years ago. In full consciousness of the meaning of her act, she made the great renunciation of her personal happiness and love, in order that she might further the greater plan by marriage to another, through which sacrifice Christianity and peace would be brought to a whole nation. But renunciation alone was not a stopping point for Jadwiga. So great was the spiritual force flowing through her that she was able to approach the new life with her powers unimpaired, her vision unclouded by the mists of personal unhappiness. Like Joan of Arc, the Voices called her and she obeyed, and like Joan she deserves to be known the wide world over, especially at this time when Poland looms large in importance in current European affairs.

Statesman, diplomat, ambassador of good-will, leader of her armies, homemaker and embroideress extraordinary, the record of her achievements and her noble and gallant espousal of life is a challenge to any woman. Married at fifteen, she lived for eleven years a life crowded to the full with good works, paving the way for two hundred years of Poland's greatness. Nor is she in any way a myth.

THE city of Cracow, in Poland, is full of reminders of her inspiring and beautiful life. The University, itself, which she really founded on a start made some years earlier by her grand-uncle, was the richer by half her possessions at her death, the other half going to the poor. One of Wawels Cathedral's greatest treasures is a sacred vestment which she embroidered with twisted gold threads and seed pearls, forty-two thousand of them, to show the cross and symbol of the Anjous. Her housekeeping records, too, may still be seen, as well as countless other relics which testify to her industry, and to her interpretation of life as a sacrament, the meaning of which was service.

Unknown to most of the world, Jadwiga's memory has always been revered in Poland. An opera performed lately in Cracow is founded on her love story, and there is talk of her canonization as a saint.

America is fortunate in that Charlotte Kellogg, whom readers of this magazine will remember as the author of "Bobbins of Belgium," has written Jadwiga's story. \* At a thumb-nail interview with Mrs. Kellogg we avidly discussed the great Polish Queen during a scant half hour. But something of Jadwiga's own capacity for industry and service must have inspired us, for we made that half hour full enough for several whole ones.

IN his introduction to Mrs. Kellogg's book Ignace Paderewski, the great Polish pianist whom we Americans blandly consider our very own, pays tribute to the author's love of her subject. "She loves Jadwiga," he says. But I found that it probably goes deeper than that. Mrs. Kellogg is in love with Poland itself, no less. And she has her reasons, reasons which by the way should interest all of us for Mrs. Kellogg is an American like the rest of us.

Up in the half light of a waiting-room in one of the publishing houses, hard pressed for time, our minds met like two carbons in an incandescent light, we sputtered a moment and then there was an illumination. A mutual appreciation of Poland's great heroes served to make an immediate point of contact.

"JADWIGA deserves a place in all our hearts," said Mrs. Kellogg. "If the past is any criterion for the present, the life of this great woman could serve as a particular source of inspiration to American women. For it has long been my belief that Poland, dead since 1795, and brought back to life, and her territory restored to her after the World War, has been the source of great spiritual blessing to America.

"At a most critical period in the history of our birth as a nation it was the Pole, Kosciusko, who aided in crystallizing our concept of liberty, together with his fellow kinsman, Pulaski. There is no need to more than mention the influence of the genius Chopin on music lovers of America; he might be accounted the best loved of all the composers; nor could any words of mine strengthen the deep bond between people in this country and Poland's statesman-pianist, Ignace Paderewski. And never forget that Madame Curie, the discoverer of radium was a Pole, her co-discoverer M. Curie being French.

\* "Jadwiga, Poland's Great Queen"  
The Macmillan Co., New York City



CHARLOTTE KELLOGG

Author of "Jadwiga, Poland's Great Queen"

"Like Joan's story, too, the facts themselves at the beginning did not give any hint of the tremendous events which were to grow out of them as they worked through the life of Heroine Jadwiga. A little peasant girl hears voices and goes to her king about them, and the story of the maid of Orleans unfolds. A little princess, betrothed to a prince, is called to the throne of a great nation, and Jadwiga is faced with the renunciation which was to effect the fate of two nations, and give Christianity at a crucial time a powerful impetus among pagan peoples.

"MOST significant to me," Mrs. Kellogg continued, "is the fact that after giving up the lover to whom she felt herself bound by every sacred tie, Jadwiga did not spend her time in regret. Hers was no niggardly sacrifice. She had been promised that her marriage to Jagiello, Duke of Lithuania was to unite two warring countries, bring peace to them both, and Christianity to the entire Lithuanian kingdom.

"Realization of what this meant alone had given Jadwiga the courage to face life without William, and she did not mean to make her sacrifice in vain. The day of her marriage to Jagiello saw also his coronation, and his baptism as a Christian, with the baptism of the entire Lithuanian kingdom to follow.

"WE naturally can have little appreciation of just what such a program meant. Old Polish records, however, tell us much. For one thing it meant that not only the spirit of Christianity but the whole ceremonial of the church be carried literally to the pagan followers of Jagiello. The entire nation fell to making chalices, altars, missals for the mass, and carved crucifixes.

"Jadwiga's part in this great effort was plain to her, for as queen and mistress of the embroiderer's art, it was on her shoulders that the responsibility fell of providing altar cloths, robes, vestments, in fact all of the ceremonial clothing."

Concluded on page 25

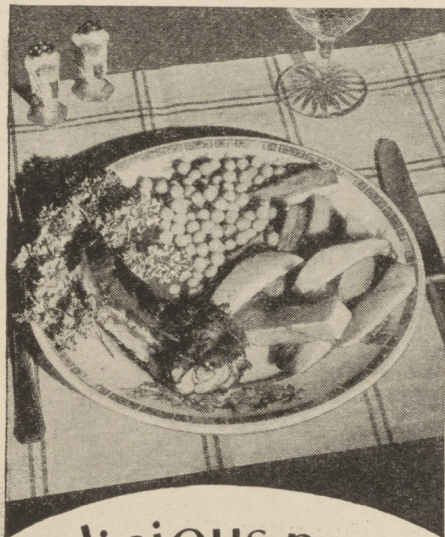


JADWIGA

As Portrayed in a Recent Opera Given in Warsaw

"Poland has contributed exceedingly to our spiritual heritage, and she has more to offer in the story of Jadwiga. Something of the fearlessness and spirit of consecration of our own pioneer women burned in the heart of the little princess whose love story, sacrifice, and heroic life sheds as bright a light down the vista of five hundred years as does that of Joan of Arc.





**Delicious meals  
ON TIME!**

*...and focused heat  
SAVES fuel too*

Haven't you longed for an oil range you could really depend upon? Florence Oil Stoves solve the problem! They give good results every time because they supply more steady concentrated heat — all *focused* on the cooking. High, low, fast or slow, the heat is always *even*.



*Focused Heat  
the famous  
Florence  
principle*

The famous Florence Wickless principle burns kerosene vapor and heated air with a blue flame that is odorless, smokeless, clean. The cooking top is an open cast-iron grid, just like a gas range. The oven *browns but never burns*. It is always dependable to 600° F. or better.

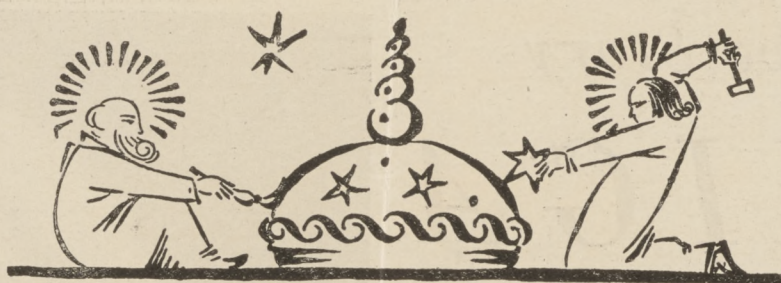
Give yourself the pleasure of an oil stove that will always work with you; always be a source of pride and comfort. You owe this to yourself. Your dealer has a style, color and size to meet your needs and pocketbook. Florence Stove Co., Gardner, Mass.

Gas Ranges, too! Complete line of new Console and Table Top Models—modern colors

Three-color Oil Range with Built-in Oven



Let  
**FLORENCE**  
do your cooking



## Chicken Mixtures for Company Luncheons

WE have talked about chicken king before, but the fine points and variations of the dish are worth discussing. The amounts given will serve eight daintily but sufficiently, especially if patty shells are used. Or surround the plate service with four triangles of lightly browned toast. Do not put the chicken on the toast. It either gets soggy or is hard to cut with the fork. A garnish of paprika and parsley is an improvement.

### Chicken King with Variations

2½ cups diced cooked chicken, or equal parts of sweetbreads and chicken  
¼ cup each minced green pepper and pimiento 3 tablespoons butter  
½ cup sliced mushrooms 2 cups thin cream  
2 tablespoons flour 4 tablespoons sherry flavor  
¾ teaspoon salt 1 egg yolk  
Paprika

Top milk may be used instead of cream, in which case use three tablespoons of flour or two egg yolks.

THE chicken should be cut in inch-cubes. Cook the mushrooms in one tablespoon of butter for five minutes. Combine chicken, peppers, pimiento and mushrooms. In a double-boiler make a white sauce of the milk, flour, salt and remaining butter, smoothing the flour with cold water and adding a little hot milk to it until thin and smooth before combining with remaining milk. Stir until smooth. Into this put the chicken mixture and heat through. When ready to serve, stir in the egg yolk and the sherry flavor. If not thick enough, add another egg yolk and heat for a moment, being sure that the water under the double-boiler is only simmering. If sherry flavor is not liked, use two teaspoons of worcestershire.

Portions can be enlarged by adding a whole cup of the diced mushrooms. Another excellent addition is two thin slices of cooked Virginia ham, minced, for flavor. Some like minced celery. This should be very fine or be simmered in a little water before adding to the cream. Sliced hard-cooked egg is another garnish

that makes the dish go further at less expense.

THE egg yolk, the double-boiler, careful seasoning and a creamy, golden sauce are the special points; various ingredients may be combined to suit taste and convenience. Once standardized, the dish is capable of many variations; any one kind of shell-fish or combinations, using the worcestershire rather than the sherry, is excellent. An economic dish of tuna fish and Japanese crab meat from the can, is delicious. Four tablespoons of capers are good here, and mushrooms are always an addition.

After making this a few times it will be easy to provide a very elaborate-looking company dish with comparatively little trouble or expense.

### A Cake-Bread for Company

Here is a special bread for tea-table sandwiches of cream cheese and jam or peanut butter, made thin and foamy by being whipped with an equal amount of water and used with or without shredded lettuce. And they are just as good for the children's parties as for your bridge friends. It cuts in very thin slices easily, and altogether is quite an asset, merely buttered.

### Orange Bread

4 cups pastry flour 1½ tablespoons  
6 tablespoons baking powder grated orange  
1 teaspoon salt ½ cup orange juice  
½ cup sugar ½ cup candied  
3 tablespoons orange or orange  
melted butter marmalade  
1 cup milk 1 egg

Sift flour, salt and baking powder together, then add the sugar and grated peel. Combine this with the liquid (milk and orange juice). Stir in the candied orange or marmalade and last add the well beaten egg. Pour into a greased loaf tin and allow to stand for twenty minutes. Then bake in a moderate oven for 40 minutes to an hour.

## Is It Child Health Month in Your Town?

NO wonder the President picked May for Child Health month, with special thought for the out-of-door amusements and exercise, the dance, the pageant, that are almost as necessary to health and growth as the food itself.

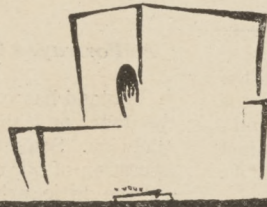
Has your town rallied and made plans for a child health program? Are the women's clubs making new efforts to refresh and strengthen all the projects for child health, be it for more and better milk, pure water, or better opportunities for healthful, inspiring play? Streets

and roads, nooks and corners, are no safe place for children these days. The playground is not a luxury but a necessity. And May is the time to get busy.

More important than planting the garden is the planning of new projects for child health in your community, and the cultivating and watering and fertilizing of the ones you have. A woman's vote should go for the men and women who are interested in the health and safety of the home, and who will see that they are not crowded out of the budget plans.



*A Strong Man Is Needed to  
Slide the Cake into the Oven*



Concluded on page 18

● Little Miss ALICE ANN BUTTGEREIT of Verona, Pennsylvania.



## BABY "WENT TO ALMOST NOTHING"

*Then Eagle Brand saved the day!*

"We ARE sending you a picture of our daughter, Alice Ann", writes Mrs. Joel Buttgerit, 132 Arch St., Verona, Penn., "to show you what Eagle Brand has done for our baby when three other baby foods failed."

"Our baby weighed 9 pounds at birth and went to almost nothing. Then we tried Eagle Brand, and with her first feeding, she seemed satisfied. She started to pick up right away and at eight months weighed 26 pounds and had 8 teeth."

"Writing could never express our gratitude for what Eagle Brand has done for our baby."

If your baby is not thriving on his present food we suggest that you and your doctor consider Eagle Brand. Send for free booklet. The new and complete edition of "Baby's Welfare" contains practical feeding information and suggestions for supplementary foods—orange juice, cereals, cod-liver oil, etc.—advised by doctors.

● (Every picture and letter published by The Borden Company is voluntarily sent us by a grateful parent or other relative.)

## FREE! Wonderful baby booklet!

THE BORDEN CO., Dept. A-21  
350 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
Please send me—free—the new and complete edition of "Baby's Welfare".

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Please print name and address plainly



*Concluded from page 16*

Mrs. Kellogg makes one feel the nearness of all those stirring years during which Jadwiga lived to bring order and happiness to her country. The Polish historians who have written of her book, praise her highly for her efforts. Although there was much material in the way of tradition, song, story, and certain Latin documents and papers concerning the great queen and her reign, there was no biography in Poland to tell the intimate story of her life.

Although she knew nothing of the difficult Polish tongue, Mrs. Kellogg approached her subject through the many translations of Polish books and manuscripts which were made for her, thoroughly familiarizing herself with the whole scene of Jadwiga's life.

Back to Buda, in Hungary she went, tracing the childhood of Jadwiga. She visioned again the scene of the "false" marriage of Jadwiga and William, and of their happy care-free days on Visegrad Hill. Then on to Poland where she spent months in research, building the past, and reliving Jadwiga's life, as nearly as she could vision it.

The book "Jadwiga, Poland's Great Queen," begins with that strange ceremony of false marriage so common in those days as a means of cementing a betrothal. For it was most important that the plans of King Leopold III of Austria, father of the little bridegroom, and King Louis of Hungary, father of the little bride, Jadwiga, mature without fail. On their successful fruition hinged the friendship of two great nations.

Every opportunity was given the children to be together during the ensuing years. Jadwiga spent time at the court of Austria with William, only to be called home, taking her playmate and husband-to-be with her. There was no thought but that William and Jadwiga would in time reign as king and queen of Austria. Suddenly, across their happiness fell a shadow. King Louis, Jadwiga's father, king of Hungary and Poland, died. Mary, her older sister had been destined for the Polish throne, but they would have none of her, and her husband, Sigismund. They would have Jadwiga or none.

Elizabeth, the widowed queen, fought desperately for time. Jadwiga was only a child, even though mature, and wise beyond her years. It was terrible to think of her alone in Poland at eight, a queen, with no father or husband to protect her.

For two incredible years of intrigue and clever plot and counterplot the queen held off the impatient nobles who clamored for Jadwiga. But at last she

was forced to give in. Accompanied by a huge retinue, the child went forward from Buda to Cracow, happy in the knowledge that William would soon follow her.

Her reign began auspiciously, for the Polish people adored their young queen, whose beauty, tact, and humanitarian tendencies began immediately to be evident. But she could not marry without their consent. Even to one to whom she was bound with the most sacred ties. And two suitors rose on the horizon, far more pleasing to the Poles than William, as consorts for Jadwiga. One, Duke Ziemowit of Mazovia, the other Jagiello, duke of Lithuania. And the latter promised not only peace from his kingdom of Lithuania but a change from paganism to Christianity as well.

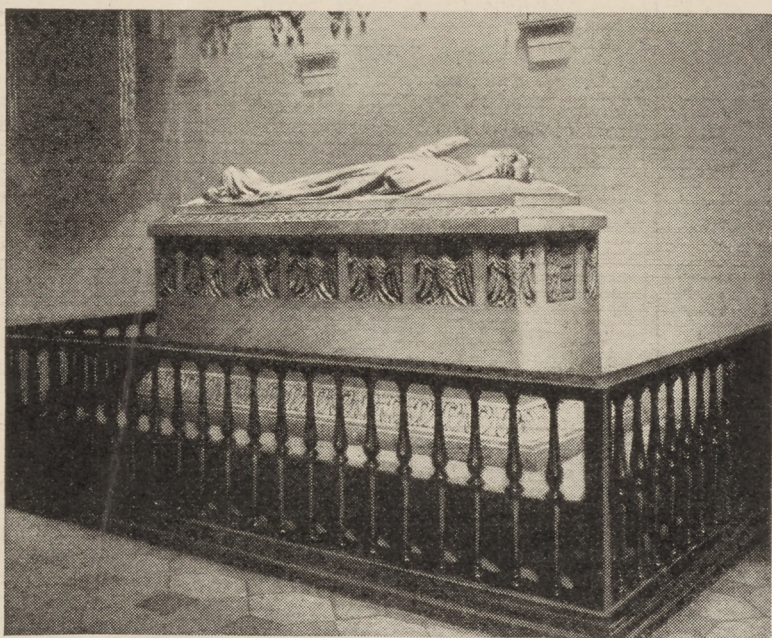
After an agony of plotting and intrigue, William at last came to Wawel Hill. He saw Jadwiga. They plighted their vows anew. But not for long. Fearful lest they marry, William was barred from the castle. The young queen knew then that all was lost unless she escaped and made her way safely out of Poland to Austria with William. It became a matter of moments. She tried to leave the castle by the small gate through which she had gone to meet William. But it was barred.

History tells us how she tried to break down the doors, was pleaded with by Dimitry of Goray, aged friend of both her father and uncle. Vividly he pictured to her what she meant to Poland, and to Lithuania, the country which would be given Christianity through her sacrifice of William, and her marriage to Jagiello, its pagan duke. At last he led her away, trembling and broken-hearted. Poland was to have its great queen, Lithuania its Christianity. She never saw William again.

But this romantic love story piling to so high a climax, was not the end, but the beginning of Jadwiga's greatness. After her marriage to Jagiello, her short life was full of busy and constructive enterprise. From frontier to frontier she went, from city to city, establishing new hospitals and schools, monasteries, convents and churches. Jagiello made good his promise to take Christianity to Lithuania, and loved the fair queen, so young and yet so wise, with whom he shared the throne. In her twenty-sixth year, she bore a daughter, who lived barely long enough to be christened.

And Jadwiga survived her by but a few days, dying as bravely and calmly as she had lived, with her last hours spent planning for Cracow University, the poor, and for Jagiello's future marriage.

### *Sarcophagus of Jadwiga at Wawel Cathedral*





# The Piece Bag

Edited by  
Amy V. Richards

If a table supper is desired, cover the tables with newspaper. Make flowers or pompons of colored magazine covers and advertisements. Use dishes of the unglazed



cardboard. Serve supper in as Bohemian a manner as possible. If you can, use chafing dishes on the tables, and serve rarebit, blushing bunny, creamed crabmeat, or several different dishes of this kind. Have the crackers on the tables in their boxes, olives and pickles in bottles, tins of sardines, and assorted fruit beverage bottles. The different bright labels and packing of such bottles, packages, and jars will lend color to the tables.

Better advertise a social of this character at least a month in advance and ask all the householders to accumulate their papers for your "crowd."

**ENTERPRISE AND PROFIT** — A business girl leased a small unfurnished summer cottage. She enjoyed working with her hands and home furnishing,

says, through until she had her "three n paint pots a

She bought and got enough for her little and also for

It took her the furnishing and thrived. Her landlord called had seen her hominess and to sub-lease if the young

Her next living in it of both camp



eventually attract to fun was soon a second-hand bought lots receivers' materials s work-room doing over cushions, and

She furnished it proved s owner hired comfortable quickly, and keepers well known basi reasonable

**SEWERS** that y gingham su sleeves, but simply bir material a summer. sleeves, and need not b color fabric this possible and new ma

Another nighties. flowered pr seem like s warm weat "undressed for the ni morning.

**A** GAR garden den-plot. real "gard creamy w cealed in heart cou paint — i our favor

## EMBROIDERY

By Cristel Hastings

**T**HE fields are rugs of velvet green,  
The vine twined fences, lace,  
Within the garden wall new sprouts  
Like neat French knots are spaced.

**T**HE meadow is a lovely thing,  
A rainbow on the ground,  
All worked with grassy stitches  
And fringed with flowers 'round.

**L**IKE patchwork quilts the hillsides are,  
And "pieced" hit-or-miss:  
In colored stripes their gay blocks run,  
'Most like I'm making this!

**E**ACH spring the country wears a gown  
Of pastel 'broidered tints;  
By every roadside runs a page  
Of latest fashion hints!



but had little chance to indulge in her flair for such things until she undertook to fix up this little camp on the proverbial "shoe-string." She bought several pieces of unpainted furniture with good lines, and "prowled," as she

this season are flourish- for the club Newspaper

st as many per can col- atured gro- ong willing nt may be tee should n. Papers and the ac- der among

Provide newspaper ve minutes. ne length of eations. A dded for the azine to the

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chairman of nd asks one provided by

an affair and ads in paper eam in paper everages, or r's Ink," en- ble things to



Hyden H. Kelly

Copy

Dec 14. 1934

The Retreat -  
Hartford

As I read your article I am impressed that through your ability to interest thinking people you may find that your contribution will be more far reaching than our own. It made me more keenly sensible than ever of the necessity of our becoming better. You have entirely grasped the philosophy back of what we are trying to do and with astonishing fidelity have drawn the picture of what I hope is actually going on. I am extremely grateful to you for giving me this picture from the inside.

I believe this appearing in the 'Atlantic' will give no end of encouragement to the young people of our personnel and through them will help make permanent the gain we have made so far.

I have nothing to add and have merely made some minor factual notations. I confess to the boyish curiosity of wanting to know when your article is to be published.

C.C. Burlingame

Head & Chief Physician

Hartford Retreat - Connecticut

(where V.K. died)



# ASSIGNMENT OF COPYRIGHT

August 1935—3,000

54

AGREEMENT made this 28<sup>th</sup> day of February 1936,  
between THE MACMILLAN COMPANY of New York, New York (hereinafter  
called the "Company") party of the first part, and MRS. CHARLOTTE  
KELLOGG of Washington, D. C. (hereinafter called the "Author")  
party of the second part.

WHEREAS the Company has under an agreement with the Author  
published a work entitled JADWIGA: POLAND'S GREAT QUEEN, and

WHEREAS the accountings and payments have been made of the  
royalty due according to the terms of the original agreement up  
to and including April 30, 1935, and

WHEREAS the Author desires to take over the rights of pub-  
lication of the aforesaid work and the Company offered to sell,  
and the Author has purchased and paid for, the publishing rights  
for the sum of \$64.44, and

WHEREAS it is understood that there are no plates or stock  
of the said work in existence.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the provisions hereof  
and of the sum of One Dollar to each in hand paid, the receipt  
whereof is hereby mutually acknowledged, it is mutually agreed as  
follows:

That the Company agrees to turn over to the Author all  
its right, title and interest under the above mentioned agreement  
for the publication of the said work and the copyright thereon.

## COPYRIGHT OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—WASHINGTON

A

The foregoing assignment of copyright, dated February 28, 1936,  
and received for record in the Copyright Office on March 20, 1936, has  
been recorded in the Copyright Office, book 347, page 154, in  
accordance with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.

In Witness Whereof, the seal of this Office has been hereto  
affixed this thirty-first day  
of March, 1936.

*Am. Proan*  
Register of Copyrights

The Act of March 4, 1909, sec. 44 provides: "That every assignment of copyright shall be recorded in the Copyright Office within THREE CALENDAR MONTHS after its execution in the United States or within three calendar months after its execution without the United States, in default of which the assignment shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser in good faith for a valuable consideration, without notice of such assignment has been duly recorded."



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That the Company agrees to turn over to the Author all its right, title and interest under the above mentioned agreement for the publication of the said work and the copyright papers relating thereto.

That the Author hereby releases the Company from all obligations under the aforesaid agreement for the publication of this work and from the payment of any royalty subsequent to the accounting up to April 30, 1935.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

George P. Bell PRESIDENT



# ASSIGNMENT OF COPYRIGHT

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WASHINGTON

## CERTIFICATE OF COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION

This is to certify, in conformity with section 55 of the Act to Amend and Consolidate the Acts respecting Copyright approved March 4, 1909, as amended by the Act approved March 2, 1913, that TWO copies of the BOOK named herein have been deposited in this Office under the provisions of the Act of 1909, together with the AFFIDAVIT prescribed in section 16 thereof; and that registration of a claim to copyright for the first term of 28 years from the date of publication of said book has been duly made in the name of

[OVER]

City of New York,  
the laws of the State  
sum of One Dollar

receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged,  
hereby assign and transfer to CHARLOTTE KELLOGG of Washington,  
D. C., her heirs and assigns, all our right, title to and interest  
in the copyright registered by the Register of Copyrights in the  
United States on October 27, 1931, on her book entitled "JADWIGA,  
POLAND'S GREAT QUEEN," as evidenced by the registration certificate  
herewith.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF The Macmillan Company has caused this  
transfer to be signed by its President this twenty-eighth day  
of February 1936.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY  
*George P. Bell* PRESIDENT

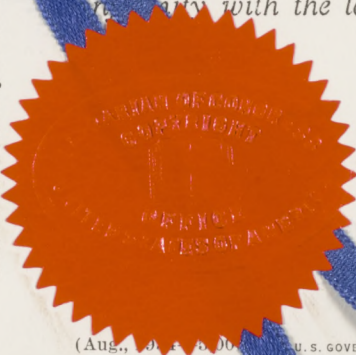
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conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.

In Witness Whereof, the seal of this Office has been hereto  
affixed this thirty-first day  
of March, 1936.



*Wm Brown*  
Register of Copyrights



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transfer to be signed by its President this twenty-eighth day  
of February 1936.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY  
George P. Bell *President*



THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, New York, N. Y.

Title of book: *Jadwiga, Poland's Great Queen.*  
By *Charlotte Kellogg, of the United States.*  
With a preface by *Ignaz Jan Paderewski*  
and an Introduction by *Frank H. Simonds*

Date of publication *Oct. 27*, 1931. Affidavit received *Oct. 28*, 1931.

Copies received *Oct. 28*, 1931. Entry: Class A, No. *43569*

[SEAL]

*Wm. L. Brown*  
Acting Register of Copyrights



# ASSIGNMENT OF COPYRIGHT

August 1935—3,000

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That we, THE MACMILLAN COMPANY of the City of New York,  
a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State  
of New York, for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar  
to us in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged,  
hereby assign and transfer to CHARLOTTE KELLOGG of Washington,  
D. C., her heirs and assigns, all our right, title to and interest  
in the copyright registered by the Register of Copyrights in the  
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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY  
George P. Bell *President*



May '36

Answers  
from Dabrowski

The marriage ceremony at <sup>a</sup>Heineburg took place on the 15-th of June 1378, as far as can be gathered from a treaty signed by King Louis and Prince Wilhelm's father, which states that Jadwiga and Wilhelm were to receive 200,000 florins each from their respective fathers.

The marriage was celebrated by <sup>de e ius</sup>Dimitr, then Bishop at Zagrzeb; the ceremony was supposed to take place before the altar.

The two royal <sup>families</sup>castles had in all probability stayed in the same castle as there was no other suitable place for a royal court to stay in at Heineburg.

The castle was standing upon a mountain of remarkable height over Danube. Its ruins are to be seen up to our days. A chapel was probably existing in the castle / there is no cathedral at Heineburg / and there the marriage took place.

King Louis personal appearance : a chronicler of these times describes him as follows : a tall man, with a serene expression on his face, large eyes, lips protuberant, his hair and beard curly and one of his shoulders lower than the other.

He was very careful about his dress and fond of luxury.

The Kings of Hungary always wore St. <sup>(Stephen's)</sup> Szczepan's / Stephen's / Crown, which was sacred. On the seals King Louis is represented wearing another crown probably used on less important occasions. Its shape was that of a diadem ornamented with <sup>the</sup> lilies of the Anjou Princes.

The royal court's residence was on Buda Hill. At Old Buda, which was a part of the Queen's dowry, there existed only a small palace

King Louis' "Greatness": he was an excellent warrior famous for his courage. Good as the chief of an army. Good administrator. Skillful diplomat.

Royal children were very carefully educated. Girls were taught latin, used latin prayer books.

Until King Louis' death it was agreed that Mary <sup>or</sup> would go to Poland as Queen. It was only after his death, that Elizabeth, Louis' widow changed the pact at the Poles' request & sent Jadwiga instead of Mary to Poland.

Elizabeth, the old one died when her son was still alive /



Mary died, due to an unfortunate fall from horseback.

King Louis death at Nagyszombat. Sigismund was staying in Poland at the time;

we do not know where Mary was; Jadwiga and Wilhelm were at Nagyszombat, as Louis wished the Hungarians to pay him homage there.

Jadwiga on her route to Poland : passed through Koszyce<sup>(Kassa)</sup> and Nowy Sącz. She was accompanied by Cardinal Dymitr, then Archbishop of Ostrzyhom /Gran, Esztergom/ and by John, Bishop of Csanod. Archbishop Bodzanta and a numerous suite of Polish barons went out to meet her.

The steps of the agreement with Jagiełło : In 1383 and 1384 negotiations were taking place between Jagiełło and some great nobles of Kraków. Jagiełło pressed his love-suit discreetly through messengers, whom he sent to Cracow in January 1385. They went afterwards to Jadwiga's mother in Hungary. The following of these ambassadors should be mentioned : Borys and Skirgiełło, Jagiełło's brothers, and Hanko, a Cracow citizen who had settled down in Wilno.

On the 14-th of August 1385 the agreement was made in Krewa concerning Jadwiga's marriage with Jagiełło. Jagiełło promised to adopt Christianity with his brothers and the whole of Lithuania, and to unite Lithuania with Poland.

He came to Poland first for his marriage and coronation in January 1386. Passed Lublin on his way, where he was met by Polish barons. He arrived in Kraków on the 12-th of February 1386.

Jadwiga agreeing to marry Jagiełło brought Christianity into Lithuania. She did not accompany Jagiełło to Lithuania where he went after their marriage to prompt the Lithuanians' conversion. She went to Red Ruthenia to recover it from the sheriffs' /starostowie/ hands.

The meeting in 1397 took place in Kujawy, close to the frontier of the order of Teutonic Knights possessions.

Jagiełło had been absent from Krakow when Jadwiga died. After their baby's birth he went for an inspection of the provinces.



Poetry Magazine  
Chicago

August 14, 1936

Dear Mrs. Kellogg:

I found Jadwiga enchanting and absorbing. What a fine piece of research you have done and how human and alive she becomes! Thank you very much for the book, which I shall treasure.

I found too that my own book cannot be bought in any Chicago store; and as it is out of print now there is only one thing to do and that is to promise you a copy of my next volume which will be ready for press some time soon, or of my new novel when it is out. Arden Acres, my first novel is not very good, at least not as good as my second will be.

Your poems in Voices were nice to read. Have you received your copy of them? I saw your check (I suppose) on the desk at Poetry office waiting a new address. Shall we mail it to you in California, in case it has not already gone? I forgot to say that I am acting editor of Poetry for two months while the others are away-- Miss Monroe in Argentina and Mr. Zabel at Yaddo.

The insect victory of the prophets seems likely to be fulfilled, doesn't it? What with termites, locusts, chinch-bugs and all their kin. I have been fighting white flies in my back porch garden and know the answer. The human race must multiply at the rate of one hundred children to every female. Then we must set all the infants to fly-catching at an early age, spray all the grass with arsenic and lay down a barrage of poison gas. But the question arises: Is the human race the logical inheritor of the earth? Europe makes it seem doubtful.

Yours always,

Jessica W.D.



# Agreement

BETWEEN

CHARLOTTE KELLOGG

AND

D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY

(Incorporated)

FOR THE PUBLICATION OF

"THE STORY OF A GIRL WHO RULED A KINGDOM"

or some similar title

July 13th 19 37



Author's royalty  
(continued)

any foreign branch office of D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) the regular rate of royalty shall be paid. For the purpose of keeping the work in print and in circulation as long as possible, the AUTHOR agrees that after two (2) years from the date of first publication, if in any six (6) months' royalty period the sales of the work do not exceed two hundred and fifty (250) copies, he will accept one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) the stipulated royalty on such semi-annual sales of two hundred and fifty (250) copies or less, provided such copies are sold from a reprinting of one thousand (1000) copies or less, this reduction in royalty being made by reason of the increased cost of manufacture per copy on such small reprintings.

Proceeds of other  
rights

D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., also agree to pay the AUTHOR fifty (50) per cent. of all moneys received by them from the sale of any rights contemplated in Article 1 hereof other than book publication rights and also fifty (50) per cent. of any receipts from the lease of a set of plates to any other publisher for a foreign edition of the said work.

Free copies

D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., agree to furnish to the AUTHOR, free of charge, six (6) copies of the work (regular trade edition, cloth binding) and additional copies, if desired for his own use, at the regular trade discount. It is understood and agreed that copies thus purchased shall not be sold again.

Cheap edition

5. It is also understood and agreed that if the said work is published in a cheap edition at a price less than the catalogue (retail) price of the original edition, D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., shall pay to the AUTHOR, in lieu of the royalties mentioned in Article 4 of this contract, a royalty upon the said cheap edition of ten (10) per cent. of the price actually received for each copy of the said cheap edition sold by them; and that, should D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., lease the plates of the said work for an edition upon a royalty basis, to be issued either over their own imprint or over the imprint of another publisher and to be sold through the ordinary channels of trade or by subscription only, either separately or in connection with other works, they shall in that case divide equally with the AUTHOR the royalties received by them from such lease or the sale of such edition. D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., may publish or permit others to publish such selections from said work as they think proper to benefit its sale without compensation; but any revenue from the publication of selections or from translations shall be divided equally between the parties hereto.

Selections

6. It is further understood and agreed that if D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., should issue the said work, over their own imprint or over the imprint of another publisher, in an edition to be sold by subscription only, either separately or in connection with other works, excepting by lease of the plates as provided in Article 5 of this contract, they shall in that case pay to the AUTHOR a royalty of five (5) per cent. of the catalogue (retail) price of the regular edition on each copy of the said work sold in such subscription edition, in lieu of the royalties mentioned in Article 4 of this contract.

Statements of  
account

7. D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., agree to render semi-annual statements of account to January 1st and July 1st of each year, on the following May 1st and November 1st, respectively, and to make settlement in cash at the time when each such account is rendered.

Destruction of  
plates

8. If, at any time after publication of said work, the plates be rendered useless by fire or otherwise, and if D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., shall decline to reproduce them, then, after the sale of all copies remaining on hand, they shall, upon written request, reconvey to the AUTHOR the copyright and all rights herein granted, and this contract shall terminate. No insurance whatsoever shall be effected by D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., for the AUTHOR, and they shall only be required to take the same care of any property belonging to the AUTHOR in their hands that they do of similar property of their own; nor shall they be responsible for the safety of such property unless they shall receive from the AUTHOR a written request to keep the same insured at his expense.

Insurance

Discontinuance of  
publication

9. If, at any time after the expiration of five (5) years from the date of the first publication, the demand for the said work shall not, in the opinion of D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., be sufficient to render its further publication profitable, then they may cancel this contract, giving the AUTHOR three (3) months' notice thereof; and thereupon the AUTHOR shall have the option to take from D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., at a valuation not to exceed the cost of production, the plates and stock of the said work and plates of any illustrations furnished therefor by the AUTHOR, should they not have been destroyed by fire or otherwise, and upon the AUTHOR's failing so to purchase, D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., shall have the right to dispose of the plates of said work. And it is further agreed that if, after the expiration of two (2) years from the date of first publication

Disposition of  
plates and stock



of the said work, there shall not, in the opinion of D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., be any further sale for the said work in the regular channels of trade, they shall have the right to dispose of such copies as may be on hand at cost or less, without payment to the AUTHOR of royalty upon such copies.

Assignment

10. This contract may be assigned by either party, but only as a whole. No assignment by the AUTHOR shall be valid as against D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., unless and until they shall have received due evidence thereof in writing.

11. It is further agreed that the stipulations and agreements herein contained shall apply to and bind the heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns of the AUTHOR and the successors and assigns of D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC.

12. It is further understood and agreed that D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., shall pay to the AUTHOR on the day of publication of the said work, the royalties earned on copies of the said work sold by them up to and including the day of publication.

13. It is further understood and agreed between the parties hereto that the said work is to be prepared by the AUTHOR subject to the approval of D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., and that this agreement shall not become effective unless and until D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., shall declare in writing their approval and acceptance of the manuscript of the said work for publication.

14. Article 1, lines 5 and 6, "dramatization" "and all motion picture" has been stricken out; line 6, "after book publication" has been inserted after "serial". Article 3, lines 2 and 3, "together with all.... .....on or about" has been stricken out. ALL BEFORE SIGNING.

Charlotte Kellogg  
2305 Bancroft Place  
Washington D.C.

D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC.

By W. Morgan Shuster  
President



# Agreement

BETWEEN

CHARLOTTE KELLOGG

AND

D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY

(Incorporated)

FOR THE PUBLICATION OF

"THE STORY OF A GIRL WHO RULED A KINGDOM"

or some similar title

July 13th 19 37





*Wm J. Cusner*

Agreement made this 13th day of July 1937

between CHARLOTTE KELLOGG  
of Washington, D.C. hereinafter called  
"THE AUTHOR," party of the first part, and D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., of  
the City of New York, Publisher, party of the second part.

Author's grant

1. In consideration of the premises, the AUTHOR hereby grants and assigns to  
D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., a work, which is entitled "THE STORY OF A  
GIRL WHO RULED A KINGDOM" or some similar title

Copyright

after book publication  
and the rights of book publication thereof,  
and also all rights of translation, abridgment, dramatization, and selection, and all motion  
~~picture, broadcasting, serial, and other rights of, in, or to the said work, for the United States~~  
of America and all other countries. D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., shall also have  
the exclusive right in their own name to take out copyright for the said work in the United  
States of America and such other countries as they may deem expedient, and to hold and own  
all such copyrights and to publish the said work throughout the full term or terms thereof and  
of any renewals thereof on the terms and conditions herein set forth; and the AUTHOR hereby  
agrees to apply for the renewal of each such copyright prior to the expiration of the first term  
thereof, and thereupon forthwith to assign to D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., all of  
the above-mentioned rights in said work for the entire term of each such renewal.

Author's guarantee

2. The AUTHOR further covenants and represents that the said work has not  
heretofore been published in book form, that it is innocent and contains no matter which, if  
published, will be libelous or otherwise injurious, or which will infringe upon any proprietary  
right at common law or any statutory copyright; that he is the sole author and proprietor of  
the said work and has full power to make this agreement and grant; and that he will hold  
harmless and defend D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., against any suit, claim,  
demand, or recovery by reason of any alleged violation of proprietary right or copyright, or  
any injurious or libelous matter alleged to be contained in the said work; that he will not  
without the consent in writing of D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., write, print, or  
publish, or cause to be printed or published, during the continuance of this contract, any  
other edition of said work or any book of a similar character tending to interfere with or injure  
the sale of the said work.

Copy for printing

3. The AUTHOR agrees to deliver to D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC.,  
a copy of the said work, complete and ready for the press, ~~together with all necessary draw-  
ings and other illustrative material, on or about~~

Cost of alterations

The AUTHOR further agrees to pay anything that may be legally due any person for extracts  
from or the use of any part of the work of another author that he may employ in the said  
work. If the cost of alterations which D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., shall deem  
necessary to avoid libel or infringement of copyright, and/or the cost of changes from the orig-  
inal manuscript which the AUTHOR shall require D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC.,  
to make, shall total more than ten (10) per cent. of the cost of original composition, the  
AUTHOR agrees to pay the excess cost thereof. The AUTHOR shall also, without charge, read  
all proof and furnish copy for any index or other special matter needed for the publication of  
the said work. It is understood and agreed that if, at any time during the life of this contract,  
in the opinion of D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., the work needs revision, the  
AUTHOR will revise the work or supply any new matter that may, in the judgment of the  
publishers, be needed to keep the work up to date. In the event of the AUTHOR's being un-  
able to revise the work or to supply new matter when required, D. APPLETON-CENTURY  
COMPANY, INC., may procure some other person to revise the work or to supply such new  
matter, and may deduct the expense thereof from the royalties first accruing on the sales of  
such revised edition. If any government tax be laid upon the work, it shall be borne equally  
by both parties.

Revision

Publication

4. D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC., agree to publish the said work at  
their own expense, and, in consideration of the premises, they agree to pay the AUTHOR, or  
her legal representative (except as hereinafter otherwise provided), ten (10) per cent.  
of the catalogue (retail) price for each copy thereof sold by them. Should any copies be sold  
at one-half (1/2) the catalogue (retail) price or less, they shall pay ten (10) per cent. only on  
the price actually received for each copy so sold. On all sales of the regular edition made by

Author's royalty



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*Youngster Vindicator*  
OCT 16 1938

Particularly pertinent just now for teen-age young people is the story of one of history's most romantic and tragic heroines, Jadwiga, the young Hungarian princess who became queen of Poland. How she gave up the man she loved to save her country, and brought it strength through a peaceful alliance by marriage with the dread Jagiello, is the climax of "The Girl Who Ruled a Kingdom" (Appleton-Century: \$2).

Charlotte Kellogg's adult biography of Jadwiga has long been famous. Persuaded to write a version for younger readers, she has laid this story in the years of the lovely princess' girlhood, and carried it to the point where she made her immortal decision.

It is dramatically written, and more stirring than fiction. (Twelve to 14 years.)





*Richmond Times-Dispatch*  
**'...ing Is Good'**

## Advice Dept.

**Margaret Devereaux**, author,  
advises wives: "There is some-  
how a strong moral issue in-



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Appleton Publishers

N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE

NOV 13 1938

Juvenile version

## The Girl Who Ruled a Kingdom

By CHARLOTTE KELLOGG

The picturesque and romantic story of little Jadwiga, the Hungarian princess of the Middle Ages who became Queen of Poland but whose life was surrounded by treachery and intrigue. A charming story that is beautifully illustrated by the Polish artist, Aniela Pruszyńska.

\$2.00



**T**

light

tures in four colors

blended and heightened by judicious  
use of black: they have the length  
of wide pages in which to spread  
an Irish road or hillside or forest,  
with the dancing pig disporting in  
the scene. Patrick was a pig who

so proud of it



# Appleton-Century Book Chat

For the week ending  
December 31st 1938

## New Bess Streeter Aldrich Novel in Second Printing Month Before Publication

Bess Streeter Aldrich's new novel, "Song of Years," which Appleton-Century will publish on January 17th, went into a second printing on December 17th - exactly a month before publication day, the publishers announce. This surprised them, they add, because, having had a great deal of experience with the vast size of the audience that responds to any new book of Mrs. Aldrich through publishing "A Lantern in Her Hand," "Spring Came On Forever," "A White Bird Flying," and the other books that sprang immediately into the nation-wide best-seller lists, they had ordered a first printing which they had thought more than large enough to supply all orders for some time. Definitely, they say, 1939 is going to be a Bess Streeter Aldrich year.

## "The Girl Who Ruled a Kingdom" on Young People's Book List

Charlotte Kellogg's "The Girl Who Ruled a Kingdom" (Appleton-Century) is one of the fifty recommended books selected for the Juvenile Book List of the Cardinal's Literature Committee of the Archdiocese of New York, which has just been made public. "The Girl Who Ruled a Kingdom" is the story of Jadwiga, the young Hungarian princess who became Queen of Poland in the Middle Ages. The book is illustrated by Angela Pruszyńska, the noted Polish artist.

## Movie Based on John Taintor Foote's "The Look of Eagles" Has Premier

"Kentucky," a motion picture in Technicolor based on John Taintor Foote's famous story, "The Look of Eagles," was released on December 24th, on which day it had its nation-wide premier at the Roxy Theatre, New York City. The stars are Loretta Young and Richard Greene and the picture has been produced for Twentieth Century-Fox by Darryl F. Zanuck, the screen play having been written by Lamar Trotti and Mr. Foote. John Taintor Foote's "The Look of Eagles" (Appleton-Century) has been called "one of the finest horse stories ever written."

## Life of Henry of Prussia Added to Appleton-Century January List

D. Appleton-Century Company has added to its list of books to be published during January "Rococo: The Life and Times of Prince Henry of Prussia, 1726-1802," by A. E. Grantham. Prince Henry was the brother of Frederick the Great, by whose fame he has been unjustly eclipsed, since Henry was at least Frederick's equal as a general and also achieved brilliant success as a diplomat. The author of this biography. A. E. Grantham, is a distinguished Englishwoman, author of "Pencil Sketches from Peking," "Hills of Blue," and "A Manchu Monarch."

## Appleton-Century Books in Braille

D. Appleton-Century Company announces that it has granted permission for the making of Braille copies, for the free use of blind readers, of the following books which it has published: "Watch that Pass!" "The Half Back," and "Merritt Leads the Nine," by Ralph Henry Barbour, "Old London," by E. F. Benson, "Girlhood Stories of Famous Women," by Katherine Dunlap Cather, "Cities of Wax," by Julie Closson Kenly, "Mr. Pratt," by Joseph C. Lincoln, "The Purple Pirate," by Talbot Mundy, "The Luck of Glenlorn" and "Silver Shoal Light," by Edith Ballinger Price, and "Dear Enemy," by Jean Webster.



APPLETON-CENTURY-CROFTS, INC.

PUBLISHERS OF BOOKS SINCE 1825



35 West 32nd Street, New York 1, N. Y.

December 29, 1950

A S S I G N M E N T

In consideration of the sum of one dollar (\$1.00), receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, we, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., of New York, 1, New York, hereby sell, assign, and transfer to

Charlotte Kellogg  
Route 1, Box 141  
Carmel, California

all our remaining right, title, and interest in and to the work entitled

THE GIRL WHO RULED A KINGDOM by Charlotte Kellogg

which was published under the terms of an agreement dated July 13, 1937, saving and excepting such rights of translation, reprinting, serialization, condensation, and all such other rights as we were entitled to grant and did grant to other parties prior to the date of the signing of this document.

Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc.

Dana H. Fenn

Executive Vice-President

Assignment accepted:

3 January 1951

Charlotte Kellogg  
Author



## TO BE PUBLISHED IN POLAND

The dramatic life-story of the girl queen of Poland, as told by Charlotte Kellogg in "Jadwiga, Poland's Great Queen," (\$2.50) has now been translated into Polish by Princess Rosa Potocka and will soon be published in Krakow with a preface by a professor in Krakow University.

Paderewski himself wrote the preface to the American edition of "Jadwiga," paying a glowing tribute to the adored queen who is still, after five hundred years, Poland's great heroine and saint. "Jadwiga" is now in its third printing.



a

M. le Dr Adam Lewak

Musée National Polonais

à Rapperswil

JEAN STROHL

Professeur à l'Université

Directeur du Concilium Bibliographicum

vous présente ses meilleures salutations et  
se permet d'introduire auprès de vous Madame  
Vernon Kellogg dont il vous parle et qui  
prépare un livre sur la reine Jadwiga.

ZURICH



From report of 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> Annual Reports  
of director of Kobscinszko Foundation, 149867 <sup>12</sup>NY

appointed by the Polish Government to head the official Pulaski Sesqui-Centennial Committee that came to America in the fall of 1929 to participate in the nation-wide Pulaski celebrations. A year later he was elected Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy at his university. In the meanwhile he also managed to write a book on America ("Stany Zjednoczone Ameryki Polnocnej"), which is generally regarded in Poland as the best book on America available in the Polish language.

## VIII. ANOTHER BOOK ON POLISH SUBJECT

### "Jadwiga, Poland's Great Queen"

By CHARLOTTE KELLOGG

From time to time the Foundation is instrumental in the publication of books on Polish subjects. It is instrumental in various ways: sometimes it encourages writers to tackle a given subject, sometimes it urges publishers to undertake the publication of a given manuscript—directly or indirectly, financially or morally. In cases of unusually meritorious manuscripts but of limited marketability, it has been found advisable, through the aid of friends of the Foundation, to make special arrangements with the publishers whereby a given publication is made possible. Dr. Rose's excellent and scholarly monograph on Konarski, a reformer of the Polish educational system in the 18th century, is an example.

It is a genuine pleasure to be able to add to this list of books, the outstanding biography (and the only one of its kind in the English language) of "Jadwiga, Poland's Great Queen" by Charlotte Kellogg, (Mrs. Vernon L. Kellogg).

It is a charming story, based on years of research into European archive materials, of the youngest daughter of King Louis of Hungary, Jadwiga, who became a queen, the Great Queen of Poland, married the Lithuanian Grand Duke, Jagiello, thereby bringing the last pagan people of Europe into the fold of the Western Church and through her "wedding ring" uniting Lithuania with Poland for generations and centuries to come. It is a story five hundred years old, made to live again — as it has lived through those centuries in the hearts of Poles — through the able pen of Mrs. Kellogg.

During the World War, Mrs. Kellogg worked in Belgium, France and Poland, as member of the Relief Commission. While in



Poland she became intensely interested in the story of Queen Jadwiga, who sold her jewels in order to crown Polish learning with the greatest jewels of them all—the University of Krakow, also known as the Jagiellonian University, one of the oldest seats of learning in Europe.

Mrs. Kellogg is also the author of "Women of Belgium," 1917; "Bobbins of Belgium," 1920; "Mercier, the Fighting Cardinal of Belgium," 1920; and translator of "Pierre Curie," (from ms. of Mme. Marie Curie).

The story of Queen Jadwiga has an excellent introduction written by Mr. Paderewski.

#### IX. RESIGNATION OF MR. VAUCLAIN

Due to reasons and motives stated in his communication, Mr. Samuel M. Vauclain tendered his resignation from membership on the Board of Trustees at the special meeting held on April 27, 1932. It was with great regret that the Board was forced to accept Mr. Vauclain's resignation.

Following is an excerpt from the minutes of the meeting, embodying Mr. Vauclain's communication and the resolution adopted by the Board.

The Secretary presented a letter of resignation from Mr. Vauclain which reads as follows:

"December 24, 1931

"To the Board of Trustees  
The Kosciuszko Foundation  
149 East 67th Street  
New York City.

"Gentlemen:

"It is with deepest regret that I present herewith my resignation as one of the Board of Trustees of the Kosciuszko Foundation.

"I find it impossible to continue my affiliation with this very worthy effort, and being one of the Founders, it is with real sorrow that I feel compelled to resign. It is impossible for me to continue as one of its Trustees unless I can give it substantial financial support. For the present that is impossible and, therefore, I wish to relieve myself of such responsibility.

"Sincerely yours,

(—) S. M. VAUCLAIN."





## THE ROYALTONE

44 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET  
NEW YORK

Mrs. Charlotte Kellogg,  
2305 Bancroft Place,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Kellogg:

I am writing to ask you if I might use the preface of your book *Jadwiga of Poland*, for a new woman's magazine, *Speaking of Women*. In each issue, of this monthly publication, we will have one page for women of the past. Having done some publicity for the Govt. of Poland, I became most interested in this character you depicted so well.

I am glad to say I have a small ad for my travel section for Poland and it is Miss Werten, whom you likely know, who is designing the cover..you see I am partial to Poland. Will you please send a wire collect if I can use this part of your book, with due courtesy to both you and the publisher. I have had it set up in the meantime, to save time as we decided at the last moment to take space at the Women's Art and Industries Exhibition at the Grand Central Palace this Sat. you can imagine this ~~ruth~~ rush of getting out 32 pages in the meantime, with not half the copy yet turned in. I think you will like the magazine as it is international.

Thanking you in anticipation and do excuse this dreadful letter.

Sincerely,

*Edith C. McDonald*

*If you are working on another book or have a news item let me have it for this issue.*  
*Edith*



7  
1  
Thank you for your letter, which has followed me to California.

I am glad that "Jadwiga" seems to you to give an authentic picture of the place and period it covers. I wished, above all, to present as true an account as can be given of events for which, as you well know, the documentation is so meager that it might well seem futile to pursue such research. No matter how intensely one might wish to use only verified detail, one is forced to depend on ~~the~~ imagination to bridge the ever-recurrent gaps in the story as indicated in contemporary record.

I postponed, several times, the publication of the mss. I first prepared, until after seven years' intermittent work, I felt that it had better be printed, even though it was still far short of what I had hoped it might be. And after the Macmillan Company had printed three editions of the first book, I bought it back from them, and revised it for Anderson House to print. I am glad you have this text. There is a printer's error on the first page of Chapter I. - Jadwiga's birth date should be 1373 - but the book as a whole is ~~far~~ less inaccurate than was the Macmillan copy, which was too hastily done. I should like again to revise it; but for several reasons, I shall probably not be able to.

I first visited your beautiful country shortly after the war, through my husband's and my own connection with Mr. Hoover's relief organizations. But at that time I knew nothing of Jadwiga. When I returned twice, to work in Budapest, I was most kindly assisted by your Minister of Education, Mr. Klebensburg, who asked Dr. Ida Bobola, and Dr. Janossy, to do what they could for me. I owe them a debt of gratitude. And I am deeply indebted, too, to Dr. Kalman Lux, who went with me to Visegrad, where we tried to reconstruct the buildings and the life of Jadwiga's girlhood.

But I had to carry on, of course, the greater part of my work in Krakow and Warsaw, where the Universities gave me valuable assistance. The book has been accepted by the Polish historical society and has had excellent Polish reviews.

The Polish part of the story is naturally more authentic than the Hungarian part can ever be. Chroniclers gave scant space to a little girl, however gifted. It is only after it became clear that Jadwiga was to be Poland's queen that she begins to emerge from historical darkness.

But all these things you know better than I. In spite of them,



once I had become even slightly acquainted with this great daughter of your great King Louis, I was obliged to find out all that I could about her. It seemed incredible to me that during these centuries her story had never been told in English.

I will enclose a copy of "biographical detail", that I have had to send out to magazines and newspapers. It seems, to me, not important, but you asked for something.

I wish you all success in your own article, and I shall be glad, at any time, to answer a question -- if I can !

My permanent address is:

Mrs. Charlotte Kellogg  
2305 Bancroft Place  
Washington, D. C.

Also, your Minister, my good friend, Mr. John Pelenyi, could always find me.



heartened the whole people. Especially because of its picturing of the progress of social projects — the astonishing increase of schools, the speed of the educational advance. Such institutions as the Nurses' Training School in Cracow and the School of Health in Warsaw, with both of which the Rockefeller Foundation coöperates, are giving splendid leadership. President Moscicki, again, gave the initiative for the foundation of a National Institute of Chemical Research, which has quickly grown up in Warsaw and is doing useful service, especially to the Silesian coal industry, whose captains (many of them Germans!) are contributing amply toward its cost.

In the capital, too, stands almost completed the Madame Curie Radium Institute and Hospital. The plans have long been worked over in Warsaw and Paris, and both laboratories and hospital represent the best that is known in medical installation. Warsaw gave not only a generous amount of land as site, but added an adjacent park. The Bank of Poland contributed the X-ray laboratories, and the million *zlotys* needed for the completion of the buildings is now being raised by a house-to-house drive, each person contributing his mite. And so Madame Curie's hope, her dream, is about to be realized. And here the gram of radium recently presented her by her American friends will be put to its beneficent uses.

## V

One could go on enumerating reasons for encouragement pictured by the Poznan fair. Yet to-day, as the second decade starts, many Poles are again fearful, chiefly regarding international relations, and again chiefly concerning those with Germany.

Mention of Polish-German relations raises the curtain on the whole interna-

tional scene, where humanity appears as it did to Luther — a drunken man riding home from the fair, who falls into the ditch on one side, laboriously lifts himself to his horse, only to fall, a little farther on, into the opposite ditch; and thus by repeated fallings and liftings progresses homeward. Humanity fell into the ditch when it wrote the Versailles treaty.

From this watchtower of Eastern Europe, the *Drang nach Osten* appears more real to-day than ever before. Will England return some of the lost expansion territory — some of Germany's forfeited African land? Without it, her eyes are fixed on Russia, Siberia, China. Her road lies either over the old Berlin-to-Bagdad route or by the present northern trans-Corridor one. Will she ever be reconciled to this necessity of crossing the Danzig Corridor? What she wants is to swing it about at right angles to make for herself a Baltic bridge over the neck of Poland.

So, as Poland continues almost feverishly to develop her Baltic port, Gdynia, won after centuries of necessity, how can she do otherwise than keep her mind, too, on a possible Black Sea outlet? Therefore, she has entered into a formal alliance with Rumania, not only because they together face the long frontier of Russia, but also because beyond Rumania lies a Black Sea port.

In Cracow University, half a thousand years old, we celebrate that day ten years ago when Haller's army reached the sea, and when, after planting the Polish Eagle on its shore, the General dropped a ring into the Baltic. The old hall is glorious with portraits of kings and benefactors, above all of whom Copernicus dominates, his mind overwhelmed with awe as in the blue and star-strewn night above his city he reads the truth. Town officials, faculty



and students; crimson and purple, velvet and ermine, jeweled chairs, speeches spaced with song — throughout the land the same serious rejoicing. The spirit of President Wilson seems near.

Polish engineers and other professional men have long ago found in Russia their opportunity; they wish not to be cut off from this field, or from trade expansion eastward, where Germany is already strongly active. On her way, she has made herself the dominant influence in Lithuania, which does not speed the healing of Polish-Lithuanian differences, or the success of the Polish desire for a union of Baltic States. The President of Esthonia has just visited Warsaw. What is the significance of Grandi's promised visit?

Suspicion in the Ukraine and other new states where Polish landlords once dominated is to be expected; that other ancient law operating — sins of the fathers visited on the children. It will take time to convince the peoples of these regions that their newly won rights are safe in Poland's presence.

General opinion in the ten-year-old republic favors close ties with Hungary and Italy rather than with neighboring Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia: there is more traditional and temperamental affinity with the Hungarians and the Italians than with the two Slavic peasant nations. Hungary was, jointly with Poland, for centuries Europe's bulwark against the Turk; and Italy became the alma mater of Polish art and learning in the sixteenth century, when a Polish queen of the house of Sforza brought many Italians to Poland, and encouraged Poles to study at Padua.

Yet to-day a living, working arrangement with Germany is Poland's immediate and most pressing need. The comparatively small body of Polish and of German nationalists are making a loud outcry against submission

to the so-called 'annexes' of the Hague Agreement, which the Young Plan advised but did not make binding, but which fortunately the two countries have signed. These include the liquidation of mutual claims, public and private, arising out of the war and the Versailles treaty. Poland admits that under them Germany's sacrifice in money is, perhaps, greater than her own — she must renounce, to quote one item, the 60,000,000 zloty claim against the lost nitrate factory in Upper Silesia. But against this Poland sets the value of destroyed factories in Lodz. Her concession, by which she gives up her right under the Versailles treaty to expropriate 12,000 families of German colonists, enrages some nationalists, but appeals to her level-minded citizens as a giving up of something utterly impractical now to accomplish. She is to renounce, too, the right, after 1935, to force Germans in business in Upper Silesia to sell. 'Let the nationalists howl,' says a cynic. 'We know that we could n't buy them out if we wanted to; we have n't the money!'

The best elements in both countries want earnestly, as in the matter of the commercial treaty, to get together. Often, they hear Goethe saying in *Faust*, —

*Leicht bei einander wohnen die Gedanken,  
Doch hart im Raume stossen sich die Dinge,*

for though ideas are living together in friendship, things continue harshly to knock one another about.

The Pole, who can scarcely be expected to be an optimist regarding these German-Polish relations, rather pins his faith to the Poznanian part of Poland as the road by which ultimately mutual understanding will be achieved. Its population once connected with Germany, but, where the German minority is only about a million, understands both psychologies; and as the



post-war acuteness of political excitement dies down, Poznanians stand out as qualified forerunners of such a getting together.

Through all the tangle and difficulty of international adjustment, Poland leans on her historic friendship with France, on her warm, centuries-old friendship with Hungary, on friendship with Turkey, — during all the dark period of her subjection, Turkey had her name called on the diplomatic roll, and received the secretary's report 'Absent'! — but chiefly she is happy in her friendship with the United States. The names of President Wilson and of President Hoover are revered and loved.

Writing, I seem to hear still at the University of California Professor Bacon, as he tried to stir us to his own vivid interest in this part of the world, saying: 'Go home, all of you, and read the Trilogy, and then keep on reading it all the rest of the year, and then don't stop. And maybe, by and by, you will begin to understand Eastern Europe.' Thomas Rutherford Bacon of Yale — a teacher!

That was twenty years ago. And to-day, the Polish friend with whom I am living describes to me the way in which at that time her mother and the neighbors ran down the street at the hour when the newspaper with the daily installments of Sienkiewicz's novels should appear. She describes the clamoring of the crowd for its spiritual

bread. Ask Poles who it was who carried the past and present generation until liberation came, and they will not hesitate. The poet-prophet, Mickiewicz, yes — but above all others Sienkiewicz. When through the immortal Zagloba he said, —

'Gentlemen! Let me drink a toast in honor of the future generations! May God bless them and let them keep the heritage which we shall leave them, having restored it with our own toil and blood. May they remember us when hard times overcome them, and may they never despair, *since there are no circumstances out of which one may not arise, viribus unitis, with the aid of God,*'

he lifted and held the heart of the whole people.

And is it not significant that many young Poles to whom he has been teacher and savior now find him increasingly difficult to read? 'We have passed the day of Fire and Sword,' said one of them yesterday. 'The time has come to turn from the intensely nationalistic path which was our only way of salvation, into the broader road of world brotherhood. If there is no successor of Mickiewicz and Sienkiewicz to-day, it is because he is no longer needed.'

Yet there are many young writers, novelists and poets, and painters and sculptors and musicians, for there is great creative activity in Poland — they are seeking new and more universal themes.



## THE CONTRIBUTORS' CLUB

### THE PROFESSOR'S MOUSE

PROFESSOR SLATER sat in his study, hard at work upon his *Critical Examination of the Racial Connections of the Hittites, Hivites, Amorites, Amalekites, and Jebusites*, when a mouse popped out of a hole in the door of a closet and sat up and looked at him.

This was a very curious coincidence, because the professor was on the track of a derivation which seemed to indicate that the Hittites and Jebusites had mice, while the Hivites, Amorites, and Amalekites did not.

Now it may surprise you to know that Professor Slater had never looked at a mouse before. He had seen mice, but had never looked at a mouse. To him a Jebusite was much more real than any of the small deer of house and garden, and an Amalekite far more exciting than any of the Rodentia. Mice were to his mind merely a minor nuisance, associated with cats and cheese; and now long habits of indifference made him say 'Shoo!' and wave his hand, whereat the mouse vanished. But in five minutes it was back again.

This time the professor did not say 'Shoo!' or wave his hand. Instead he reached cautiously for the poker, and, with an agility one would not have anticipated in a man of his age and habits, leaped from his chair and chased the mouse round the room. Of course he did not kill it; one never does with a poker. For the extermination of mice a broom is a much better weapon, but he did not know even that. The mouse, after encircling the room three times, shot into its hole, and Professor Slater dropped into his chair.

But the thread of his thought was broken. Try as he would, he could not regain his former moral intensity of research.

He was all alone in his rooms, for he was a bachelor with enough money to live in a small apartment. By day he earned his salary by lecturing to three university students and directing the thesis writing of two of them. His special knowledge of a subject about which nobody knows much gave him a feeling of importance and imparted to his classroom manner a snarling arrogance that deeply impressed the three young men. He was a very eminent man, though to tell the truth it is hard to say whether his eminence owed most to his articles, his nose, or his whiskers. His articles, it is true, never even by chance contained anything that anyone except a Hittite specialist could read; but his nose, riding high between his fierce eyes, like the beak of an Assyrian falcon, and his reddish whiskers, trained forward, like the beard of a Babylonian bowman, were sufficient to convince the most ignorant that their owner was entitled to whatever salary his university could afford to pay him.

In the apartment immediately below his lived Perkins, the Professor of English Literature, who had as many as thirty students in his graduate courses and whom Professor Slater therefore looked upon as a mere diletant. Professor Perkins was accustomed to use Professor Slater, in his undergraduate courses, — without, of course, mentioning his name, — to illustrate the more disagreeable stanzas of 'A Grammarian's Funeral' and to point the characterization of Dorothea